RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Bkd, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIV NO. 103. BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 3, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
8 May	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
29 ,,	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
6th May	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7,241
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd July	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th Aug.	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
8th May	JEYPOR*	China & Japan.
15th ,,	ATLANTIC MARU*	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Will not convey Passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
2nd May	JANUS ..	Colombo, Madras & Calcutta.
3rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
5th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf
7th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
8th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
12th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	30 April	12 May
*TAMBA MARU	5845	4 May	17 May
MURORAN M.	5374	19 May	2 June
*AWA MARU.	6028	28 May	11 June
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot City.
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery, such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs. 2-8, 8 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road: BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building,
Near Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 25304.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office,
6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pains troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS
BANKING.

INSURANCE.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY
TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere
S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India.)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WE have few VACANCIES for students desirous of learning Shorthand Typewriting. Please apply CROWN TYPEWRITER CO. Churchgate Street.

R3099

WANTED—Experienced CRANE DRIVERS for West Wharf Construction, Karachi. Applicants should be qualified fitters and have some years' experience of driving steam cranes. Pay will be from Rs 90 to Rs. 120 per month according to experience. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF ENGINEER, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

A26525

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—For Hindus only. A small well-ventilated BUNGALOW with garage at Chaupatty. Apply D. G. BANKER, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.

C R3104

FLAT—Upper floor, containing Dining, Drawing and 4 Bedrooms, outhouses in Ebrahim Villa, Mothbai St., Byculla, also garage. Rent Rs. 150. Apply P.O. Box 74.

C R3108

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

KULU APPLES AND PEARS.—Beautiful Apples and Pears from the late Colonel Rennick's Orchards. This fruit is renowned and is of the very best. 9 lb. basket for Rs. 5/8, postage included. Apply MANAGER, Hall Estate, Naggar (Kulu).

26522

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

'Bombay Chronicle'

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

M

MATRICULATION ENGLISH. Taught by Post. Particulars from Post Box 20, Poona Cantonment.

R3091

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune Teller Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

P

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advise regarding any particular point, one rupee. Data required—Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. PROPRIETOR, KLINNANHLAYAM, Arakandanallur Post South Arcot District.

P R3032

PERSONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.—Next Session begins July 5, 1926. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.

P R3034

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

HANDBILLS Distributed in Shahapur and Belgaum. Re. one only per thousand. 651, Shahapur (Belgaum).

T R3110

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LETTER HEADS.—Latest American fashions, printed with American types. Design Book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opposite Hongkong Bank, Churchgate Street.

L R3103

FREE—LIST of Highly Sensational Stories and Novels by well-known authors. Materia Medica in Urdu by a Professor of Materia Medica. Second Edition. Price Rs. 4/8. Pages 650. SHAH & CO., Agra.

L R3109

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED so as to reach the Undersigned by the 1st of July, 1926, for the post of ASSISTANT LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Municipal Urdu Girls' Schools, salary Rs. 220-10-270 p.m. plus Rs. 50 Carriage Allowance p.m., stating in full, age, nationality, religoin, mother-tongue, qualifications, previous experience with copies of testimonials. Sound knowledge of English and Urdu and also of Persian essential.

Trained Graduates will be given preference.

M. I. FAROOQUI,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay, (1)
1st May, 1926.

26536

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1925.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia and Cursetjee Jamsetjee A. Wadia as Directors.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press were closed from the 28th day of April, 1926 to the 9th day of May, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.
Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1926.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 14th day of May 1926 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 27th day of April, 1926, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

C26526

THE PREMIER MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1926, at 3-35 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1925.
2. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and Cursetji Jamsetji A. Wadia as Directors.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of May, 1926, to the 14th day of May, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.
Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1926.

26527

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD,

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1925.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1926 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th April, 1926 to 12th May, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.
H H SAWYER.
Manager,
Secrs. and Treasurers

Bombay, 23rd April 1926.

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared, as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after 17th May, 1926, during Office Hours.

C26484

PUBLIC NOTICES

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The next session starts on 5th July, 1926.

THE LAST DATE OF APPLICATION for admission in the prescribed form to reach the Office is 15th June, 1926. For Circular and application form for Mechanical and Electrical Courses only. Apply with eight annas postage stamps to the PRINCIPAL.

26303

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Head Office of THE NEW BOMBAY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY will be REMOVED as from the 1st day of May, 1926, from its present premises at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to the MILLS' PREMISES at MAZGAON, near Hancock Bridge.

26511

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to reach the Dean's Office not later than 10th May, 1926, from Medical Graduates for the acting post of Assistant Professor of Physiology for a period of one year from 1st June, 1926, on a salary of Rs. 200 p.m. The post will be on part-time basis. Preference will be given to those who have served as Tutors or Clinical Registrars. The incumbent will not be barred from private practice provided it does not interfere with his duties. The applicants should furnish the following information:—

(a) Date of first qualification;—
(b) Qualifications with dates of the same.
(c) Caste and sub-caste and nationality.
(d) Date of birth.
(e) Whether name registered under Medical Act VI of 1912.
(f) Details of previous experience, supported with copies of testimonials.

Y. G. NADGIR,
M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 30th April, 1926.

C26535

NOTICE.

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL, BOMBAY.

THE SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE will open for the Monsoon Term on 4th June, 1926, after the Summer Vacation, and the first year classes for the Inter-M.B., B.S., courses and the third year M.B., B.S., classes will begin from the same date.

Candidates who have passed the Inter-Science Examination WHOLLY in the Medical Group of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, of the Bombay University or an equivalent examination of other recognised Universities are eligible for admission for the first year classes in which there will be 60 vacancies only. There will be 30 vacancies for students, who have recently passed the Inter-M.B., B.S., Examination of the Bombay University, for the third year M.B., B.S, classes.

Candidates are, therefore, requested to send in their applications for admission on or before the 15th May, 1926. The Application Forms can be obtained at the Dean's Office, during office hours or can be sent for by post, provided a duly stamped envelope, bearing the student's address, is enclosed. All applications must accompany the University Examination Certificate (which will be returned) and should be addressed to the Dean and handed over personally or sent by Registered Post.

For students joining the 1st year classes, the admission fee will be Rs 25/ and the term fee of Rs. 67. Students, joining the third year M.B., B.S classes, will have to pay term fee of Rs. 67 for the College and of Rs. 16 for Hospital practice. All fees will have to be paid on the day of admission.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

26534

TENDERS.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO, LTD.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTES

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1 000 are invited on the Company's tender form for the purchase of wastes both ready stock as well as probable outturn from the 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927 produced at the Sholapoor S. and W. Co., Ltd., Sholapur, and will be received at the Company's Office at the undermentioned address till the 15th proximo. For tender forms, samples and any information that may be desired, tenderers may see the undersigned during office hours on week days and upto 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.
Agents.
The Sholapur S. & W. Co. Ltd.

28th April, 1926
Sudama House, Sprott Road
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

C26517.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH.

NOTICE.

PLAGUE having infected the area adjacent to the University it has been decided to CLOSE the UNIVERSITY for one month from 1st to 31st May, 1926, and consequently the EXAMINATIONS have been POSTPONED to the following dates:

1. Panjab Paper, 6th June, 1926.
2. LL.B., Previous and Final and B.A., and B.Sc., Part II, 18th June and the following days.
3. Intermediate Examination, 7th June, 1926, and the following days.
4. High School Examination, 30th June, 1926, and the following days.
5. B.A. and B.Sc., Part I (First Terminal), 8th July, 1926, and the following days.

NOTE:—The Annual Examinations of the MUSLIM UNIVERSITY Intermediate College and the School will be held in the first week of July, 1926.

C26532

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 29th April, 1926, by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Sha Shamji Napoo, the First Mortgagee of the undermentioned property at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Damodar Keshav Devare and Anandrao Damodar Devare, our client Mr. Gajanan Shanbrao Devare was the highest bidder for and was declared Purchaser of the said Property and as such Purchaser has agreed to purchase the said property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of the land or ground with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Dadar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1459, Cadastral Survey No. 1469, Lower Parel Division No. 12 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3216 (1), 3216 (2), 3216 (3), 3216 (4) and 3216 (5) and Street Nos. 680, 680A, 680B, 680C and 680D and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading Coombharwada, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchandra Chintaman Mahatre and another, on or towards the South by the property of Moreshwar Jagannath Jawle and on or towards the North by the Public Passage and which premises are in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1926.

J. D PARIKH,
For Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas & Co.,
Purchaser.s Attorneys.

C26530

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FATMABAI, widow of Abdulhussein Adamji, and others of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, possession, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are required hereby to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Raja Bahadur Mansions, Tamarind Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Parsi Agiary Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 121 5/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7585, and New Survey No 4499, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6951-6952 and Street Nos. 16-18 and 1 and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the said Parsi Agyari Lane, on the West by the property of Samsuddin Tajbhai, on the North by the property of Essaji Valiji Jalal and on the South by the property of Currimji Ebrahimji.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1926.

P. B. KHARAS,
For Messrs. Hasan & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C26531

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 2183 of 1924.

MOWJIRAM INDERCHAND, a partnership firm of Merchants and Bankers, carrying on business at No. 47, Khengrapatty Street, Calcutta. ..... Plaintiff firm.

Vs.

M. NAGERSETH SONS, a partnership firm of Merchants, carrying on business at Nagerseth Buildings, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay Presidency. ..... Defendant firm.

LET Umabhai M. Nagerseth appear before the Sitting Judge in Chambers in the Court House on MONDAY, the 24th day of May, 1926, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and answer an application on behalf of the applicants Mowjiram Inderchand the plaintiff abovenamed for leave to execute against the said Umabhai M. Nagerseth, a decree, dated the 15th day of December, 1924, and passed in this suit against the defendant firm of M. Nagerseth Sons for the sum of Rs. 54,216-14-0 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of decree and for costs on Scale No. 1 together with interest on such costs at 6 per cent per annum from date of taxation, in as much as the applicants claim to be entitled to execute the said decree against the said Umabhai M. Nagerseth on the ground of his liability as a partner of the said defendant firm AND let the said Umabhai M. Nagerseth also at the same time and place appear and show cause why the said decree should not be executed against the said Umabhai M. Nagerseth under Order 21, Rule 22, Sub-Rule (1) of the Civil Procedure Code and leave be not granted for such execution as aforesaid under Order 21, Rule 50, Sub-Rule (2) of the Civil Procedure Code and also why the costs of and incidental of this application be not added to the applicants claim under the said decree.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1926.

(Sd.) N. GHATAK,
Master.

(Sd.) B. K. SEN & CO.,
Applicant's Attorneys.

GROUNDS.—Petition of the plaintiff firm verified by an affidavit of Puranchand Samsukha affirmed this 21st day of April, 1926.

and

the proceedings in this suit.

This Summons is taken out by Messrs. B. K. Sen & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff firm.

To,

UMABHAI M. NAGERSETH, Esqr.
Nagerseth Wanda,
Ghu Kantha, Ahmedabad.

R3107

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Madhavlal Lakhmichand and Mohanlal Madhavlal, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Bai Mohanbai, wife of Pandharinath Krishnarao Kale, Mortgagor, in pursuances of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd August, 1921, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises subject to first mortgage.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax (redeemed under Collector's No. 676, dated the 5th day of July, 1911), together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house now under constructions thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaon Road (Pallao Road), outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 109 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 65 New No. A/664, Old Survey No. 112, New Survey No. 2/8135, and Cadastral Survey No. 499, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2147-2148, Street No. 320-322-324 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Breach Candy or Pallao Road, on or towards the West by the property of Shivshanker Ramchandra, on or towards the North by the piece of land belonging to .....and on or towards the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagees at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, HOUSING SOCIETIES AND INVESTORS IN BUILDING IN BOMBAY SUBURBS.
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, SITUATE AT TURNER ROAD, WATERFIELD ROAD, GHODBUNDER ROAD AND PALLI ROAD, BANDRA.

(All these properties are capable of Great Development and the attention of property buyers is specially drawn to these sales).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for Monsignor Braz D'Monte and Mr. Thomas D'Monte, Administrators of the property and credits of Thomas Antonio D'Monte, deceased and pursuant to the Decree, dated the 11th day of July, 1924, passed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 2169 of 1924 sell by Public Auction the following properties on the following days:—

The sales of lot No. I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII will be held on SUNDAY, the 16th May, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) one after the other at Turner Road on the site of lot No. I.

and

The sale of Lot No. VIII will be held at the site at Khar Ghodbunder Road, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. I—All those piece or parcel of land, situate to the North of and touching Turner Road containing by admeasurement 8 3/4 gunthas equal to 1659 square yards or thereabouts one plot bearing Survey No. 45A Pot No. I, admeasuring 4½ gunthas and the other Plot bearing Survey No. 45A Pot No. 3, admeasuring 4½ gunthas both plots being included in Town Planning Scheme No. 3. These plots bore original Survey No. 45 and, Pot No. 1 and 8.

LOT NO. II—All that piece or parcel of land, situate to the South of and touching Turner Road containing by admeasurement 1 of a guntha or thirty square yards or thereabouts being Survey No. 41 Pot No. 5 included in Town Planning Scheme No.

LOT NO. III—All that piece or parcel of land, situate to the North of Turner Road, containing by admeasurement 2 gunthas equivalent to 2541 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No 44 Pot No. 2 included in Town Planning Scheme

LOT NO. IV—All those two pieces of land, situate to the West of Waterfield Road, containing by admeasurement 11 3/4 gunthas equivalent to 1421 square yards or thereabouts, one piece bearing Survey No. 48 Pot No. 1, formerly Pot No. 2, admeasuring 9 gunthas and the other piece bearing Survey No. 46 Pot No. 6, formerly Pot No. 7, admeasuring 2 3/4 gunthas and both pieces of land are included in Town Planning Scheme No. 4.

LOT NO. V—All that piece or parcel of land situate to the West of and touching Waterfield Road, containing by admeasurement 90 3/4 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 48, Pot No. 3 formerly Pot No. 7 and which piece of land included in Town Planning Scheme No.

LOT NO. VI—All that the Half Share in Fish Dhara, situate at Mahim. The half share belonging to Mr. Ignatius Monte.

LOT NO. VII—All that piece or parcel of land, situate to the West of Pali Road, containing by admeasurement 7½ gunthas equivalent to 907 square yards, or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 186, Pot No. 2.

LOT NO. VIII—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate on the Ghodbunder Road at Khari Bandra and containing by admeasurement 31 1/2 gunthas equivalent to 3811 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 212, Pot No. 2 and Falni Nos. 1 and 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN, Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office Nos. 13/19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND PLOTS SITUATE IN THE VILLAGE OF MAROL NEAR ANDHERI.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No 2694 of 1921.

Khimchand Harakchand ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Darasha Ardeshir Cooper ....Defendant

Under instructions of Mr. Khimchand Harakchand, the Plaintiff abovenamed and in exercise of liberty reserved to him in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 6th day of September 1921 and on account and at the risk of the Defendant Darasha Ardesir Cooper and the Assignee representing his estate Messrs. J S MODY AND CO. Auctioneers will put up for sale by public auction on the premises on Saturday the 8th day of May 1926 at 4 p. m (S T) at Marol the above mentioned properties, detailed particulars whereof are mentioned in the printed particulars and conditions of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office in Nanabhai Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RLY.
119, MEADOWS STREET.,
Tel. No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT CHUNAM, BHATHI OR BALARAM STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will under the instructions from the owner sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras together with the messnage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon since, lying and being at Chunam Bhatia or Balaram Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and registered along with other lands in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 33, 55, etc., New No. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955, Old Survey No. 174, 176, 177, 132, 175, 173, 6/131 and 132 and New Survey No. 6984 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the West and North by vacant land belonging to Bai Hamabai Framji Petit and others and on or towards the South by a private Road or passage 45 ft. wide leading to Balaram Street which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2675 and Street No. 15 Ballaram Street.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC., BELONGING TO PLANET MILLS, LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Planet Mills, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Kalyan Bhuvan", Kalbadevi Road:—

Office furniture such as iron safes, type writers, cupboards, tables, copying presses, chairs, etc., etc., of the Planet Mills, Ltd., (in Liquidation).

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE, FURNITURE, SAFES, LAW BOOKS, PIECE-GOODS, M/O PEARL BUTTONS, PEARLS, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, 3rd May, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.,

Encyclopaedia of the Laws of England, Mews Digest of English Laws, Digest of Indian Law Cases, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla and Jasubhoy, Attorneys for the Mortgagee-in-Possession, Mr. Chimanlal Nagindas, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Keshavlal Ambalal:—

Writing tables, chairs, benches, weighing scale with weights, iron machines, etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—

1 case of M/O pearl buttons.

By the order of Messrs. Palli Bros:—

A big lot of shirtings, nensooks, jacconets, etc.

By the order of the Clerk of the Crown, Bombay:—

Big pearls, a piece of gold, gold rings, buttons, ear-rings, nose rings, beads, silver watch chains, buttons, rings, bangles, kadas, ear-rings, watches, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEE
"THE GOLD DIGGERS"
Nine Reels
A screen version of the big Belasco and Broadway sensation
WITH
Hope Hampton, Louise Fazenda and Windham Standing.

A gold digger is a young woman, generally good looking, who painlessly extracts money and other valuables from the gentlemen of her acquaintance, usually without making them adequate return.

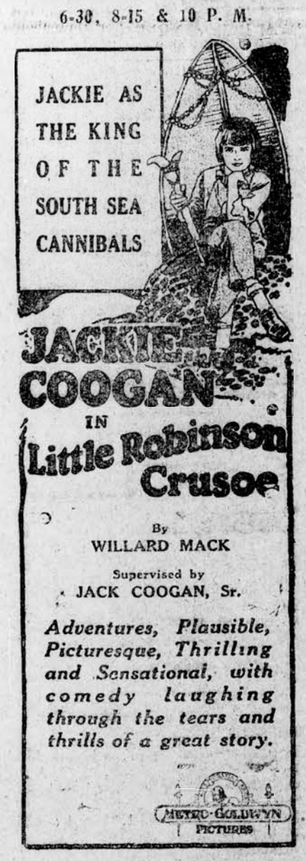
—Avery Hopwood.

A WARNER BROTHERS CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN.

Pathe Super Gazette
Twice the length of the ordinary gazette and containing the latest news in pictures.
TIME—: 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Patrons please note change of time.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, and 10 p. m.
"LIGHT OF ASIA"
India's Own Masterpiece
featuring
SEETA DEVI
As Princess Gopa.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.


JACKIE AS THE KING OF THE SOUTH SEA CANNIBALS
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
Little Robinson Crusoe
By
WILLARD MACK
Supervised by
JACK COOGAN, Sr.
Adventures, Plausible, Picturesque, Thrilling and Sensational, with comedy laughing through the tears and thrills of a great story.
METRO-GOLDWYN PICTURES

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
The Sensation of the Screen
BUCK JONES
IN
THE SQUARE SHOOTER
A Tale of the Land when the best man wins

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will open
The First Performance of their NEW DRAMA!
"MENAKA"
By Mr. K. P. KHADILKER (Editor, Navakal)
on THURSDAY, 13th May 1926 at 3-15 P.M. (S.T.)
AT
RIPON THEATRE. GRANT ROAD,
Tickets can be had at the Elphinstone Theatre daily from 8 to 11 in the Morning.
Book Your Seats Immediately!

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
IN THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
ON
WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at 8-30 P. M.
MUK-NAYAT
By Mr. SHRIPAD K. KOLHATKAR
SATURDAY, 8th May, at 8-30 P. M.
SHAKUNTAL
By Late Mr. ANNASAHEB KIRSOLKAR
SUNDAY, 9th May, at 3-30 P. M.
EKACHPYALA
By Late Mr. GADKARI.
RATES AS USUAL.
Tickets can be had at Ripon Theatre daily from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 7 P.M.
MANAGER.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

MALARIA
and other Fevers
are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever.

PHENALGIN
REDUCES FEVER

produces a feeling of tranquility restlessness ceases, and instead of sleepless nights, calm, refreshing slumber ensues.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

Sole Agents:
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Old before your time!

Is backache making your life miserable? Do you feel years older than you are? Does the least exertion leave you tired, weak and depressed? Then you should suspect the kidneys!

The kidneys, if weakened by colds or chill, or by some unnatural strain, do not properly filter out impurities from your blood. It is then that your muscles, joints and nerve sheaths, your veins and arteries, become upset by poison-laden blood. Your back and limbs begin to ache. You experience rheumatic twinges, dizziness and annoying bladder disorder.

Strengthen the weakened kidneys without loss of time. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine has brought new life to thousands, and should be just as helpful to you. Then, when you get well, an occasional course of Doan's will keep you well.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRADE 'BYNIN' MARK
AMARA
The Tonic you need

It quickly braces up the system when run down or suffering from the after effects of illness. 'Bynin' Amara stimulates digestion and enables those who suffer from loss of appetite to enjoy their meals thoroughly and derive full benefit from them. It is invaluable in all cases of weakness, nervousness, lassitude, debility, etc. Exhaustion from the heat is quickly overcome by taking 'Bynin' Amara.

Obtainable from all the leading Chemists and Stores throughout India and Ceylon.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.
LONDON.
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS,
Block E, Clive Buildings
CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 1.

Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
Wardenfels, Stefen, Bunder.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
Vita, Grant, Karachi.
C/Canton, Jones, Liverpool.
Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

May 2nd.

Sikh, Dvinle, Calcutta.
Janus, Atkins, Calcutta.
British Emperor, Farington, Abadan.
Grelcaldy, Swithson, Antwerp.
Chinkoa, Gill, Karachi.

LOADING.

May 1.

Steamer Atlantic Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Yamagata Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Gazana for Calcutta.
Steamer Dumana for Antwerp.
Steamer Crew Hall for New York.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, May 1).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sturmfels, 3834, Karachi, 4/5, L E Edwards, Ltd.
3 Streefkerk, 3823, Hamburg, 4/5, E D Sassoon and Co.
4 C/o Cairo, 5024, Karachi, 1/5, K Nixon and Co.
5 C/o Agra, 3116, N.F., 2/5, F F Campbell and Co.
6 Toyooka Maru, 4388, Kobe, 1/5, N Y Kaisha.
7 Crostafels, 3080, Karachi, N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
8 Pilsna, 4829, Trieste, 1/5, L Triestino and M I.
13 Grelcaldy, 2619, Hull. 2/5, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Jeypore, 3209, Japan, 8/5, M M and Co.
16 Durenda, 4450, Middlesborough, 1/5, M and Co.
17 British Emperor, 2182, Abadan, 2/5, S Wallace and Co.
B.P.S. Razmak, 4937, Aden, 1/5, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Glenluss, 2696, Christmas Island, 6/5, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Massilia, 3281, Liverpool, 8/5, Graham Tdg Co.
4 Barpeta, 1837, P Gulf, 5/5, M M and Co.
5 Serbistan, 1864, Kobe, 4/5, O S Kaisha.
6 Arioste, 2768, Hull, 5/5, J Finlay and Co.
8 Indo Maru, 3559, Japan, 5/5, O S Kaisha.
9 Gange, 1933, Karachi, 4/5, L Triestino and M I S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Yamagata Maru, 2322, Kobe, N Y Kaisha
B Hakkoda, 4318, Rangoon, 1/5, M M and Co.
C/R Nippon, 3959, N.F., N.F. L T and M I S N Co.
D/E Janus, 3078, Calcutta, 2/5, M M and Co.
G Maur, 649, Bangkok, 3/5, F F Campbell and Co.
H Laxmi, 124, M'Coast, 1/5, R Assaria and Co.
Q Oosteappelle, 348, M'Coast, 2/5, Merchant S N Co.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 1.

A rise of 6 to 4 points in old crop and 1 to 4 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market improved on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 2 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 30th ulto as under:—

"Our estimate of acreage decrease is 2 per cent. Conditions generally indicate that exceptionally good weather is necessary to overcome delay."

The American markets at the moment rule on distinctly dull and uninteresting lines. The future is most uncertain and must of necessity be more or less guided and controlled by new crop developments in America. At present the general feeling seems to be that the acreage will not be reduced to any material extent, so that given favourable weather conditions we may be faced with another bumper crop in which case prices are sure to give way further. However these are early days to attach much importance on the subject as scares and alarms are bound to occur as the season progresses. At the same time, we must not lose sight of the fact that market conditions generally are very unsatisfactory at present, with practically little or no enthusiasm being shown by consumers, and unless there is a distinct change in the outlook it is futile to look for any improvement in prices in the near future.

The local market continues to be very depressed and in the absence of any sustained ready demand holders are getting nervous and on any slight advance in forward contract rates, are showing greater keenness to reduce their stocks, whilst at the same time speculators find it easy to take advantage of the present situation with a view to increasing their short commitments.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull with limited enquiry.

To-day 1300 bales Bengal were tendered against Bengal May contracts.

The markets are entirely closed to-day owing to the death of Mr. Kalianmal of Messrs. Tilokchand Kalianmal and Co.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th April 1926.—

Cotton	7,002 Bales
Wheat	26,278 Cwts.
Linseed	16,105 ,,
Rape, etc	212 ,,
Gingellyseed	109 ,,
Poppyseed	251 ,,
Groundnuts	2,726 ,,
Castorseed	11,673 ,,
Rice	1,019 ,,
Myrabollams	5,326 ,,
Cottonseed	2,176 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,892 ,,
Juwar	4,572 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	500 ,,
Bajri	1,223 ,,
Coal	4,849 Tons

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 1.

Jute:—Albion 400, Alliance 400, Anglo-India 357, Auckland 179, Barnagore 136, Bally 130, Birla 6/4, Belvedere 400, Budge-Budge 378, Caledonnan 440, Chapdani 130, Clive 27/12, Craig 4/6, Cheviot 216/8, Dalhousie 312, Delta 395, Empire 42/4, Fort Gloster 690, Fort William 223/8, Gondalpara 645, Gouripore 630, Hakumchand 8/10, Hooghly 68, Howrah 30/8, Kamarhatty 445, Kankanarrah 376, Kelvin 870, Kinnison 895, Lansdowne 205, Lawrence 490, Lothian 395, Naihati 377, National 24, New Central 445, Northbrook 41, Nudea 40, Orient 165, Presidency 6/4, Reliance 52, Standard 355, Union 470, Waverly 6/8.

Cotton:—Agra United -/11, Bowaria 242, Dunbar 144.

Coal:—Butrakur 20/8, Bokaro Ramgur 15/8, Raneegunge 25/8.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4, Burma Corp. 10/2, T.I. Still 22, Marshall 3/8, Thorney Croft 1/8, Imperial Bank 1565, Imperial Contv. 408.

Remark:—Market being poorly attended remains unchanged.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.
BRASS.

Bombay, May 1.

Brass, English	3/4	57 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	2	56 8 0
Brass, German	3/4	56 0 0
Brass, German	2	55 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 1.

Copper, French	3/4 to 2	56 12 0
Copper, German	3/4	58 0 0
Copper, German		59 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	59 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		56 0 0
Panchteka joint		24 8 0
Copper English Bars		56 0 8
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		68 8 0
Lead Rangoon		25 0 0
Lead Country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	54 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal		1 53 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	1¼ to 1½ to 2	53 8 0
German Copper	1¼ to 1½ to 2	59 8 0

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Offices:—
1. M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.
2. Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Centr Bank of India, Ltd.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 1.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	Nil
Mid. Americans Spot 9.85	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 16.25	

COTTON.
OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 1.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months	To-day's price.
May	9.26—.06
July	9.14—.04
October	8.90—.02
January	8.82—.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 1.

Months	To-day's price.
May	14.78—.22
June	14.70—.15
July	14.60—.10
August	14.60—.10
September	14.50—.05
October	14.45—.03
November	14.40—.00
December	14.30—.00
January	z14.25—.00
February	14.25—.00
March	14.20—.00
April	14.20—.00
May	14.20—.00

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 1.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's price.
May	9.26—.06
June	9.17—.05
July	9.13—.00
August	9.04+.01
September	8.97—.04
October	8.88—.04
November	8.82—.03
December	8.82—.03
January	8.81—.02
February	8.79—.02
March	8.81—.02
April	8.79—.02
May	8.81—.02

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 1.

COTTON:—	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Day's Exports to Continent	37,000
Futures at New York:—	
July	18.22+.04
October	17.31+.03
December	16.97+.02
Spot Cotton at New York	18.95+.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.02+.07
Futures at New Orleans:—	
May	18.02+.09
October	16.70+.08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19 3/8

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 1.

Futures at New York:—

Months	To-day's prices.
July	18.22+.04
October	17.31+.03
December	16.97+.03
January	16.89

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Liverpool, May 1.

Months	To-day's price.
July	9.13—.05
October	8.88—.04
December	8.82—.03
January	8.81

COTTON.
ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 1.

Scinde Good	6.30
Scinde Fully Good	6.60
Scinde Fine	6.90
Bengal Good	6.40
Bengal Fully Good	6.70
Bengal Fine	7.00
Oomra Good	7.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.40
Oomra Fine	7.70
Broach Good	7.70
Broach Fully Good	8.10
Broach Fine	8.50

WHEAT.

London, May 1.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. May/June sellers 54/6.

Rozario Santo Fe—58½ lbs. May/June sellers 53/9.

Tone:—Quiet.

Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 1,915,000 quarters.

Austrlian Moy/June sellers 58/3.

Choice White Korachi Moy/June sellers 57/6.

Soft Red Karachi May/June sellers 56/9.

Tone:—Quiet.

Choice White Bombay May/June sellers 59/3.

Cargo, Barletta Russo 61 lbs. Afloat paid 54/.

Cargo, West Australian March paid 59/9.

SEEDS.

London, May 1.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
May/June offered £14 3/4.
June/July paid £14/13/9.
Cottonseed Bombay May/June sellers 7 13/16.
Tone:—Prices are firmly held.
Castorseed Bombay May/June sellers 16 7/8.
Tone:—Quiet.
Linseed Bombay May/June sellers £17 3/4
Rapeseed, Ferozepore. Usual Bold. per ton May/June quoted £21.
Rapeseed. Toria, per ton May/June sellers £20 5/8.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton May/June quoted £19 3/8.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.
Rapeseed, Yellow Canwpore May/June sellers R21 1/4.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 1.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sep. sellers 15/3.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 15/7 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sep. sellers 15/5 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 15/6 1/4.

RUBBER.

London, May 1.

Paro Up River Fine, Spot June/July value 21 1/4.
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—
Buyers 23 1/2.
Sellers 24.
Tone:—Closed steadier.

SHARES

London, May 1.

Hongkong Bank	£125 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 20
National Bank	£ 46
P. & O. Bank	£ 9
Eastern Bank	£ 5 3/4

BARLEY.

London, May 1.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 1.

Cardiff to Pombay 16/3.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, May 2.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—				
Standard		1	2	6
Century	,,	1	2	3
Hindustan	,,	1	2	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	0
Phoenix	,,	1	2	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	2	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	1	9
Kaliamarden		1	1	9
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	2	3
David Mills	,,	1	3	0
Apollo	,,	1	3	0
E D Sassoon	,,	0	0	0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	0	0	6
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)		1	1	0
Spring (Merchant)		1	1	0
Century (Bugle)		1	0	9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	1	6
Tata Mill (Darii)	,,	1	1	3
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	0
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	0
Jacob E D	,,	1	1	0
Century		1	2	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
1368 Tata	,,	3	3	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	6	0
Jamshed	,,	4	6	0
Century	,,	4	14	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4	12	0
Hindustan No. 902		5	0	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Bombay United	,,			
Kasturchand	,,	6	2	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	0	
Textile Mills £3 1/2	,,			
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9	0	0
Hindustan	,,	9	2	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	8	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	0	6
Textile	,,	1	0	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	10	0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	5	6
Great Phoenix	,,	1	5	6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 1.

B.C. RATE
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1090.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1150
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1135.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 126 3/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 190 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.86 3/8
London—Paris Frcs 147.73
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.15
London—Brussels Frcs. 144.00
London—Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

London, May 1.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 29/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 30 quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 1.

Bank Telegraphic 1/5 13/16.
Bank Demand 1/5 27/32.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 1/8.
Frcs Demand 1050.
American Dollars 277½
Hongkong Dollars 153 1/2.
Shanghai 201½.
Japan 131 1/2.
Singapore 158
Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 1.

3 months 4 2/32 per cent.
6 months 4 9/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 4 1/2 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, May 1.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/8/0.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/8/6.
National Bank Bar gold Rs 21/12/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/8/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/9/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 65/12/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69/12/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs 68/6/0.

London April 30.

Bar gold ready. s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 29.15.
Silver forward d. 29.14.

TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain but at present steady. China bought heavily. China speculators bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 1.

Ready:—21/8/9.
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 21/8/6, at 6 p.m. 21/8/6.
Vaida Visak.—Opening 21/9/6, at 6 p.m. 21/9/6.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Visak.—Opening 6/2/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 1.

Ready:—69/13
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 70, lowest 69/11, at 6 p.m. 69/11.
Vaida Visak.—Opening 68/9, lowest 68/4, at 6 p.m. 68/4.
Vaida Jeth.—Opening 68/1, lowest 67/13, at 6 p.m. 67/13
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Visak.—Opening 1/2.
Tone:—Market steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, May 1.

		Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shapurji	No. 6½		0	7	3
Finix	No. 6½		0	7	6
Kilachand	No. 8½		0	7	9
David	No. 10½		0	8	9
Shapurji	No. 10½		0	8	6
Tricumdas	No. 10½		0	8	3
Currimbhoy	No. 12½		0	9	6
Tricumdas	No. 12½		0	9	6
Kilachand	No. 14½		0	10	0
Kilachand	No. 20½		0	10	9
Japan	No. 20		0	10	3
Japan	No. 32		1	2	0
Japan	No. 40		1	4	0
Japan	No 42½		1	5	0

A Macao message says:—"Gallaza, one of the Spanish aviators ha arrived here. He damaged a wing of his aeroplane while landing, but nobody was hurt. The other Spaniard left Hanoi on Saturday morning, but has not yet arrived.

SHARE MARKET.

May 1

Our market it is steady. Opening higher than the last close, a sustained buying helped to keep up the prices which maintained a steady level throughout Dyeings fluctuated between 870 and 882|8 and we think that the bears were chiefly responsible for the rise. It is said that a carry-over of 2,000 shares was negotiated at par i.e. without any budli difference.

A special feature in industrials was the rise in Tata Steels, on the rumour of a reconstruction of the capital of the Co.

In the miscellaneous and Securities Section there was nothing doing.

We quote. B./Dyeing 878|12, Fazul 838|12, Pearl 477|8, Century 357|8, Nagpur 483|12, Swadesh 473|12, New Great 521|4, Tata Def. 46|4 Tata Ord. 20, Tata Hydro Ord. 940, Tram Ord. 113|12.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.
Bank of India	50	2½	77 X D
Baroda	50	4	78 X D
Central Co-operative	50	7½	52
Central	25	1¾	23-6 X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	78 X D
Imperial	500	40	1577-8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	415
Union	75		3-8

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10		9
Central India Mining	10	4½	22 X D
Indian Cement O.	350		35
Katni Cemet O.	100		47 8
Katni Cement D.	40		140
Punjab Cement O.	10		3
Shivrajpure	10	Y 7 7	36-4 XD

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	850	XD
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	144	
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	114	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	88	D
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	88	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	70	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	75	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	76	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	77	x D
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	92	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	98	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	151	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	650	XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	68½	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		171	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		235	
Scindia Steam	30	—0—	14—8-13	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.		73
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		582-8	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		930	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	114	6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92	
urat Electricity	100		60	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	940	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	902½	
Tata Power O	1,000		422-8	
Ta Power P.	1,000		645	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar	500		250	
Fort	475		175	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	925	X D
Indian Cotton	126	20	217½	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		215	
New Berar	500	80	820	x D
New East India	1,000		1100	x D
New Mofussil P.	400	40	535	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	x D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100		150	
Bolapur Co. Ltd.	76		12	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	525	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	140	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	8
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	47	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0	4-0	4-14
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		195	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	73	x D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310	
New Union Floor Mills	100		30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	123	
Tata Iron Pref.	100		42-8	
Tata Iron Defd.	30		46 4	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		20	
Thacker	50		125	
Telephone	50	1y	19	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15		3 10
New India	25	1y	16 4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	860
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2 10

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	407-8	X D
Alliance	100		40	
Apollo	50		6	4
Assur Virjee	100		3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	878	12
Bombay Industrial	100		11	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	10	360	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	175	
Broach Fince Counts	250		35	
Century	100	20y	357-8	
Central India O.	100	16	483-12	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	415	
Ceylon	100		45	
Colaba Land & Mill	100		115	
Coorla	100	17	40y	
Crescent	100	nil	190	
Currimbhoy	250		300	
David	500		350	
Dawn	250	40	660	
Diamond O.	100		5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 13	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	217-8	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O.	100		18	12
Emperor Edward	500		280	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	838-12	
Finlay	100	nil	115	
Framjee Petit	1,000		500	
Globe	100		25	
Gokak	100	5	107	8
Gold Mohur	100		6	8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	170	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	1090	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	376	4
Indian Woollen	50		2	8
Jamshed O.	250		65	
Kastoorchand	500		51-4	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Kbatan Makanjee	100	Nil	100	
Kilachand	25		3	8
Kohinoor	500		930	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4900	
Madhor Scindia	100		20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		90	
Madras United	250	15	460	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2000	
Mathradas	100		140	
Meyer Sassoon	100		88	12
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2200	
New City of Bombay	100	nil	145	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	321	4
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70	
Pearl	250	12	477	8
Phoenix	100	10	400	X
Planet	100			
Premier	100		40	
Sassoon Cotton	100		16	
Sassoon Silk	500		560	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7400	
Simplex	250		136	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		45	
Standard	500	100	1200	
Swadeshi	100	18	473	12
Swan	100	nil	140	
Tata Mill O.	500		102	8
Vshnu Cotton O.	500	90	1900	D
Vshnu P.	500	35	540	C
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	725	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad					407
Bombay Cotton					3
Bombay Dyeing	875	880	870	878	
Century	358-12	360	355	357	
Central India	478-12	483-12	477-8	483	
Colaba Land					116
Crescent					1
Edward Sassoon					1
Fazulbhoy	833-12	841-4	833-12	838	
Finaly					1
Globe					
Gokak					107
Indian Bleaching					1
Indore Malwa	377-8	380	377-8	3	
Kohinoor					9
Madhowjee					
Mathuradas					1
Meyer Sassoon					86
Mysore					112
New Great	318-12	323-12	316-4	31	
Pearl	471-4	477-8	470	47	
Pabany					217
Pehoenix					4
Simplex	135	136-4	135	136	
Swadeshi	471-4	475	471-4	4	
Swan Mills					
Tata Mill					102

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				1
Bombay Steam				170
Tram Co., Ord.	113-12	114-6	113-2	113
Bundi Cement				
Central India Mining				22-4 x
Indian Cement				
Katni Cement Ord.				47
Shivarajpur				
Tata Hydro	935	941-9	935	9
Tata Iron and steel Crdy	18-10	20	18- 0	
Tata Iron and steel Def	43-12	46-4	43-12	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 1

3½ per cent Rupee Paper 77/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 94.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 104/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 102/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 Rs. 107/8
6 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1 Rs. 101/.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due Rs. 106/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 19 Rs. 107/8
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Fre due 1935 Rs. 113
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 19 Rs. 84/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 R 109/10.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104/1
Tone of Market:—Steady.

-GANZ-
MOTORS
&
DYNAMOS
LIGHTING & PUMPING SETS
Are known for their
1. HIGH EFFICIENCY
2. LOW TEMPERATURE RISE
3. ABSOLUTE RELIABILITY.
Hundreds of our Machines are Working all over India.
SOLE AGENTS:
GIACOMO JUCKER,
APOLLO St. .. .. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan, Gokuldas Tejpal Boarding House, Gowalia Tank 5 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A Concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 Metres.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the joint auspices of the Buddha Society and the Y.M.C.A. a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. Saunders on "Buddhism" to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Y.M.C.A. Hall at the Wedhouse Road.

Mr. G. K. Nariman will preside on the occasion. All are cordially invited.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the West Matunga-Mahim Taluka Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 8th May, 1926, at 9 p.m. in the compound of the Dalima Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga to pass the annual report and accounts and elect office-bearers.

Enrolment of members will be closed from 6th of May to 8th May, 1926, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MUSSALMANS.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee a meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (B.T.) in North Brook Gardens, near Play House. The meeting will be addressed, among others by Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Abu Bakar.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination, subject to approval of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London:—Anjaria Anantray Ratilal, Bagwe S. R., Banerji Sudhansu Kumar, Dave D. B., Dayer R. A. Dr., Desai Gururao K, Desai K. R., Deshmukh P. S., Deshmukh V. R., Deshpande S. G., Ghanshamdas Kishindas, Iyengar N. Ranga, Joshi Keshao Prabhakar, Kale V. B., Karkhanis Shankar Parshuram, Ketkar B. D., Khaladkar V. G., Masilamani Edward S., Munji Moreshwar S., Pathak Purshottam Ganesh, Paul M. D., Salaye P. H., Shaikh Aman, Sononi J. K., Thadani L. A., Varma Girdhari Lal, Wachasundar P. W., Zarapkar Kanoba Ramchandra.

ARRIVAL OF PAPAL DELEGATE.

BOMBAY'S WARM WELCOME.

On Saturday afternoon the Ballard Mole Station presented a festive appearance as a large number of Catholics had gathered in the main hall to give a right royal welcome to the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Irenopolis, the Apostolic Delegate to the East who arrived in Bombay by s.s. "Aquilea." Among those present at the Mole were Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., Dr. D. A. D'Monte and Mrs. D'Monte, Mr. Frank Oliveira and Mrs. Oliveira, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. P. A. Baptista, Dr. Henriques, T. E. Ferro and several others.

Mgr. Edward Mooney hails from Cleveland, Ohio, and has the unique distinction of being the first American priests to hold such a high position. After visiting America to see his family he returned to Rome from where he arrived in Bombay by the s.s. "Aquilea." He has been sent by Pope Pius XI to represent him in India.

As the ship was moored Mgr. Edward Mooney was received on board the ship by Fr. Bertran, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Bombay, Mgr. Xavier, Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun, Mgr. Bigland, Fr. Roper, Mgr. D'Monte, Fr. Schefar and other prominent members of the clergy and laity. As he left the ship, he was again greeted with deafening cheers at the Mole station by the clergy of both the Dioceses and a large number of Catholics, who kissed his ring. He then drove in a car to Archbishop's House at Wodehouse Road, Bombay. In the evening he visited the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Bhuleshwar where the Catholics celebrated the event by holding a solemn "Te Deum" for his safe arrival in India.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA.

Telegrams: BAPASOLA, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20883.
MUBARAKH MANZIL,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Enquiries and orders are invited in any Engineering Problem, ELECTRICAL, INDUSTRIAL, MACHINERY, HARDWARE, and General SUNDRY LINES.

Representing the following firms:—
THE UNITED CARBORUNDUM & ELECTRIC WORKS CO., CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
Carborundum Grinding Wheels and Stones
AUG. REUSCHEL & CO., SCHLOTHIEM, GERMANY.
Superior quality Hair Belting.
MALTZAHN & SPRINGER, BERLIN.
Electrical, Hardware and Machinery.
AKTIEBOLAGET PYTHOGORAS, NORRTELGE, SWEDEN.
Vertical type Crude Oil Engines, and Pumps Combined.
DR. BERNHARDHI SOHNE, EILENBURG.
Cement Blocks, Flooring Tiles, Lime Sand Bricks.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE EXAM. RESULT.

Out of 1,064 candidates who appeared for the Intermediate Science Examination held in March last, 441 were passed. The following are the names of successful candidates:—

CLASS I.

V B Cholkar, M S Keni, V V Narlikar, G P Pai, K J Shah, D R Shroff, V R Vaidya, V G Weling, K G Bhahte, J M Chavada, P L Gursahani, D P Jethwani, N V Joshi, S B Kavathekar, V V Ketkar, H H Mamtani, M N Patni, C K Shah, H K Tulpule, M M Desai, K M Bhatia, N D Daftary, K B Khushalani and M R Moorjani.

CLASS II.

K C Bagi, H N Billimoria, V B Chinwalla, G P Contractor, R L Devate, N S Gadarya, V S Gokhale, B P Hiranandani, B M Kapadia, A D Kulkarni, M P Lentin, M L Lilani, A M Mahajan, B V Mohile, G S Padwal, A V Paes, V N Palekar, V S Patankar, B A Patel, M R Pikle, K G Purandare, C O Sanghavi, V H Saraph, V J Sukhtankar, R N Thacker, P K Vora, K N Wani, B H Yelburgi, J K Adranvala, A E De Sa, G K Mulki, A S Adke, D S Argade, R V Barve, N K Bhagwat, R R Chaudhari, L R Chitale, R G Chitre, Y K Chougule, L H Dandekar, S K Darekar, S W Deodhar, G R Kale, G V Kanade, G L Kanhere, V K Karandikar, M G Karmarkar, N M Khairatkar, V D Kotnis, N N Kulkarni, V G Luktuke, V T Mate, R S Mehta, B M Modak, S K Mulay, V L Mulay, S S Nabar, V P Palnitkar, N V Pandit, B A Parikh, C L Parmar, G R Pathak, S N Ranade, V K Shah, J K Sheth, M A Shinganapurkar, L S Sonar, R G Sule, M G Tole, G R Umbrani, M V Vaidya, V G Athayle, R N Carchela, G S Deshpande, H A Khan, K T Korke, P C Marathe, B J Bhatt, C R H Chokhavatia, N P Dave, D R Desai, B G Dholakia, U D Mehr, B P Mehta, N I Oza, P M Pandya, C C Patel, R M Patel, V H Patel, F M Patwa, C G Pendse, B V Pophale, P N Shah, S D Shah, M V Shitut, V L Shivalkar, G P Vyas, R R Parikh, H P Shanghavi, S N Abichandani, D A Advani, G M Advani, M N Advani, B M Bharadwaj, N M Bhatia, K M Chandiramani, S L Chawhan, K M Hemnani, D G Jhangiani, J S Joshi, L D Katwani, S G Khubchandani, G S A Kureshi, N D Lalvani, W K Madnani, R U Navani, H C Nihalani, T N Pardasani, A K Patel, C S Punjani, J T Sahajwalla, C J Shah, S A Tekchandani, K J Thakar and T N Tolani.

PASS.

N R Alawani, R D Banaji, B A Banavalkar, K Bhimsen, G S Borkar, C M Bragenza, F P Captain, B M Chipnis, H A Cowsell, A K Desai, S T Desai, P C Desai, C F Dhondi, D B Dhurandhar, P V Dingankar, F D'Souza, S N Gadag, R S Gaitonde, S V Gaitonde, R P Ganu, N R Ganwalla, R R Gore, S S Gore, K S Gupte, N R Jathar, N G Joshi, G S Keluskar, V E Kanga, B D Kashekar, R P Keni, B A Khabla M D Kirtane, N R Korde, N C Lele, A X Lobo, R K Lokhandwalla, T M Malkani, H K Master, S B Mehta, Q H Q M Mhaskai, D Y Nadkarni, N G Narkani, S K Nanawati, P G Nimbkar, J F Naronah, H B Parikh, L P Patel, D T Raje, S L Ranade, R D Rangnekar, V P Ribeiro, K M Samant, T R Sathe, C V Shah, A K I Shaikh, W Sequeira, G B Tahiltramae, D Y Tonannavar, V N Treasurer, R K Valnekar, R M Varsani, M M Vesavewalla, J B Wadia, K D Agent, V P Amsare, U N Bhagwat, R J Bhatt, V Y Borekar, A S Breganza, Y M Chakradeo, H A Choksi, M Colaco, D H Cooper, F N Dabholwalla, D V Desai, H B Dhala, P C D'Souza, B B Gandhi, R C Gandhi, G R Garag, G V Ghate, G B Godbole, A Gomes, D R Hakim, P Haldipur, A Ismail, Miss Milcah Joseph, Miss Olive Joseph, G K Kale, I D Killewalla, S M Mistry, D V Modak, Miss Abigail Dorothy-Nathan, A B C D P Naronah, M E O'Flynn, Miss Anandibai Shanker Parekh, M N Karandikar, N D Patel, N B Phadke, O D Bopat, N M Postwalla, Miss Hamnah Sophie Samson, S Samson, I D C Sarwef, P P Sheth, Y M Tamhani, Miss Gool Nacrowji Vajifdar, G S Wagle, P R Wagle, S M Amboonni, Bala Prasad, B G Bapat V G Bapat, H D Belgaumpekar, M D Bodas, D H Chowdhry, P M Chowdhry, G P Chiputkar, N B Choksi, N M Choksi, S L Choksi, V S Dasre, W D Deshmukh, L A Dharmadhikari, R J Dhumal, M M Doshi, R D Godbole, G R Gogte, B G Gokhale, V K Gokhale, B M Gore, H A Hanchinal, G R Inamdar, S N Jalundhwalla, H V Joglekar, D V Joshi, K V Joshi, K D Joshi, K M Joshi, V G Joshi, V D Joshi, V G Joshi, B K Kaduskar, M J Kale, V K Kale, H V Kane, B R Karkhanis, N C Kelkar, B A Khare, D L Karkar, S K Khedkar, S K Koparkar, A S Koti Baskar, B S Kulkarni, Bhimji S Kulkarni, K G Kulkarni, K G Kurulkar, V V Limaye, Y M Lohar, P R Machave, B D Maduskar, G T Mahuli, N K Manolekar, N M Marathe, J A Mascarenhas, D D Meghani, R V Mehta, M J Mody, S G Natu, G V Navgi, M B Navgi, S L Navaskar, M V Nimbkar, M S Pandit, P S Pandya, D T Phanthaki, P K Paranjipye, V G Paranjipye, D B Patel, K J Patel, N R Phadke, V G Phadke, G B Pujari, N V Puranik, P D Ranade, P T Ranadive, G B Savanur, A S A H Shaikh, J B Sujansimgani, A R I Tavildar, R V Thakur, N C Vaztdar, K N Wadia, L N Wankawala, Miss Kasi Govind Awati, S F Desai, A D Fonseca, S N Garde, G N Ganekar, V R Gindc, M D Jadhav, B S Jirge, K R Jog, B B G Joshi, G V Joshi, Miss Saku Keshav Joshi, W T Kale, N G Kelkar, V N Khandilkar, S R Limaye, A H Mir, A A Nawab, K S Panat, M S Pandya, G N Rajmachikar, B V Sahasrabudhe, K K Shete, C N Shirol, B G Shirole, H A Trivedi, L K Upanmanyu, R P Watve, K G Apte, V V Bhende, D L Carpenter, F M Daye, T L Dharadhar, N F Gabla, B N Gupte, H J Kothare, U G Manshi, N I Oza, S B Panchal, V K Pancholi, C N Pandya, M V Parakh, V C Parikh, B B Patel, G D Patel, J C Patel, Jethalal C Patel, R G Patel, G R Sathe, K M Shah, R D Shah, R M Shah, H N Vashi, Y K Alekar, R H Anjaria, R D Asana, P N Desai, R A Gandhi, Miss Tarabai V Joglekar, P B Katrecha, S G Parikh, C D Patadia, D L Patel, G T Advani, M H Advani, N J Ajavani, A A R B Arain, N S Bhatia, K U Butani, R L Chandvani, P A Desai, G T Gandhi, K G Gurnani, N G Harisingani, D J Hingorani, D D Jagtiani, J V Karamchandani, K S Kushalani, L C Kirpalani, M G Kirpalani, S M Kundanani, H G Mansukhani, T L Mansukhani, B V Mehta, P G Narsingani, H N Navani, M V Pradhan, M H F M Rajput, C H Sadarangani, J M Shivdasani, J J Tadahni, P V Tadhani, G L Thakur, P P Tolani, T K Uttamsingh, D K Vasvani, Miss Violet and M N Nazareth.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Gibbs Prize—R R Gurshani.

The Melvill Memorial Scholarship—M K Desai.

The Mrs. Satyavati Lalubhai Samaldas Scholarship—Miss Tarabai V Joglekar.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship—Miss Kamala T Korke.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit (First Baronet)—Science Scholarship—V V Ketkar.

The Byramjee Nusserwanji Koyajee Scholarship and Silver Medal—J K Adranwala.

The Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and the Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed Scholarship—H A Khan.

The Dr. Tribhuwandas Motichand Shah Scholarship—R R Parikh.

ELIMINATING REVERSING STATION.

RE-ALIGNMENT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NEW TUNNEL AT BHORE GHAT.

An important scheme of realignment of the G.I.P. Railway line on the Bhore Ghat section of the Bombay-Poona line was inaugurated on Saturday evening when Mr. T. G. Russell, Acting Agent of the Railway, fired the first charge in connection with the construction of tunnels by the well-known firm of Engineering-Contractors, the Tata Construction Co., in the presence of a larges and distinguished gathering of high Railway officials, engineers, businessmen and prominent citizens of Bombay whom the contractors had especially invited for the occasion. The guests departed by a special train from Victoria Terminus at 12-45. They were treated to a sumptuous lunch catered by Messrs. Brandon and Company. They arrived at Reversing station at 3-30 p.m. They were received by Mr. Hogarth of the G. I. P. Railway and Mr. Bannerji of the Tata Construction Company. From Khandala station most of the guests motored to a specially erected Shamiana near the site of the firing while the more adventurous of them walked over the alignment about one mile to the Shamiana and were escorted by Messrs. M. G. Shah, M. C. Master and M. D. Bharucha of the Tata Construction Company. After tea the guests some of whom came from Mahableshwar and Poona went out inspecting the site of the works and were photographed.

THE SCHEME.

The scheme involved consists of a realignment of 2.11 miles length from Khandala Station to a point just below the Reserving Station. The new line will be double broad gauge and will have a uniform gradient of about 1 in 38, the difference in the level in the length of 2.11 miles being 280. Practically the whole length is on curves of five degrees There are three tunnels, including one of 3,080 feet long and one of 1,180 feet long. Two vertical shafts will be sunk for the longest tunned. The new alignment lies considerably to the West of the present lines and the two long tunnels will be driven through what is known as the Khandala Spur.

The tracks are at 15ft. 6in. centres on the straight and 16ft. 3in centres on curves. This necessitates the exceptionally large tunnels, viz., 34f.. 6in wide by 24ft. 6in. high which is considered to be the largest sectional area of any tunnel in the world.

Messrs. Tata Construction have undertaken to complete the work in 25 months, and hope to do so, within 18 months.

When the scheme is completed, it will provide very much better facilities of quick railway transport on the Bombay-Poona line by doing away with the present reversing station which is a source of great deal of delay and loss to locomotive power, besides its being a necessary condition for the scheme of electrification of the line up to Poona. The spot where the evening's interesting function took place is in the midst of picturesque scenery of the Khandala Spur of the Ghats and everything went off without a hitch. As soon as the electric charge was released by Mr. T. G. Russel, a terrific exploison dislodging a huge mass of rock and earth greatly impressing all present with the magnitude of the undertaking of the Railway and the Tata Construction company.

It is interesting to note that the contractors, the Tata Construction Company, who are a purely Indian firm and officered almost wholly by Indians, to whom the G.I.P. Railway have entrusted the work, have earned their confidence by successfully completing many bigger undertakings, such as Tansa Pipe Line works amounting to a crore of rupees. They have recently completed a tunnel, 3,800 feet long at Somwadi and two other tunnels at Bhira in connection with the Tata Hydro-electric schemes. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways have very recently entrusted them with the construction of 61 miles of broad gauge railway to be completed within the record time of twenty years.

They commenced work within two weeks of receipt of order by sinking shafts and opening portals by their Portable Compressors.

They have at their disposal suitable mining hoists and shaft gear, which have given speedy and reliable service in shafts of a neighbouring tunnel just completed by them.

As water supply is of great importance on a work of this nature, they have managed to arrange for a certain liberal and pure supply through a pipe line from Tata's forebay.

They have arranged for Mr. J. Pollock (who has specialised in Tunnel Construction and who worked at Parsik Tunnel) to join them immediately. Mr. Pollock arrived on Saturday morning. There are, on their other works, thirty six qualified engineers on their present establishment.

Their experience of the locality will serve them well. They have carried out works for a number of years in the District and fully understand the nature of rock obtaining and other conditions.

Being one of the Tata group of companies they are in the unique position of having at their disposal the experience of the four Hydro-Electric Companies who have successfully driven about 40,000 lineal feet of Tunnels in very difficult situations in this locality during the last decade.

During the last twenty years many of the large works on Bombay District of the G.I. P. Railway have been executed by them and their relations with the Railway have always been most cordial.

A big dinner was served in the shamiana by the Taj Mahal Hotel under the supervision of Mr. Framroz, Assistant Manager, in the intervals of which cinema shows were provided depicting the principal works done by the Tata Construction Company.

Mr. E. Fraser, Acting Chief Engineer of the G I P Railway, on behalf of the guests, spoke thanking Mr Mr Walchand Hirachand, Managing Director of the Tata Construction Company, for the splendid hospitality and the opportunity afforded them to view the works and expressed the good wishes of all present for the successful completion of the scheme. Mr. Walchand made a suitable reply. The guest motored back to Khandala station and returned by the special train which arrived at Victoria Terminus at 11-45 p.m.

A few days ago a brutal murder took place in broad daylight in the village of Jallalia of Hazro Thana, District Attock. It is alleged that domestic differences were at bottom of the outrage. The nephew of the deceased, a young Zemindar, who is alleged to be the culprit, was pursued and caught when he was seeking safety in the hills, by Khan Sadulla Khan, a member of the District Board. The weapon with which the murder is said to have been committed was also recovered.

SCENE IN SESSIONS COURT.

KAKORI CONSPIRACY CASE.

LUCKNOW, May 1.

The trial of the 24 persons recently committed to sessions in connection with the Kakori Conspiracy Case commenced to-day before Mr. A. De B Hamilton, I.C.S. Special Judge.

There was a scene in the courtroom early in the day immediately after the entry of the accused. One of the accused persons Damodar Swarup Seth who is suffering from some unknown disease with intense pain was brought into the court room on a stretcher. He was received with loud cries by other accused persons some of whom were vigorous in their attacks on Government and the past and present members of Government.

PREFERRED TO BE UNDEFENDED

Several of the accused refused to recognise the Court and said they would go undefended.

Quiet was restored only after Seth had been removed from the courtroom and the Judge had ordered that he be tried separately.

Some days before, the Judge had visited Seth in jail and offered him a counsel to save him the trouble of attending the court. Seth refused the offer. He had also been examined by a medical board consisting of three prominent medical men and declared that he was suffering from no particular disease and that he was fit to attend the court.—A P

RIFF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 30.

Paris.—A message from Ujda says that the Riffi delegates have secured permission to return to consult Abdel Krim for his final answer. The time expires at midnight of the 2nd-3rd May.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL SESSION IN DELHI.

A special session of the All-India Khilafat Conference will be held in Delhi on 8th and 9th instant. The following resolution proposed by Maulana Suleman Nadvi and seconded by Maulana Mahomed Ali will be considered:—

That the objects of the Khilafat organisation in India will be to secure the establishment of a Central Khilafat for the Islamic world, to work for Swaraj, and to promote the religious educational, social and political welfare of Muslims.

All Provincial Khilafat Committee, are requested to elect their representatives to attend the Conference.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, May 1.

The special session of the Khilafat Conference has been postponed from the seventh and eighth May to the eighth and 7th and 8th May to the 8th and 9th of May. The pandal is being constructed in the spacious maidan before Juma Masjid. On one side of the pandal is a park, and on the other is the grand building of the Juma Masjid. On both the sides are roads.

Mr. Akhtar Ali of the Central Khilafat Committee has come here to work. Meetings are being held daily in the city. The Delhi Muslims, hope that Muslims from all India will attend this Conference and will try to find out a solution of the Hindu Muslim relations and the means to relieve the present position of the Muslims.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

REPORTED DIFFERENCES.

KARACHI, April 30.

It appears that the Mir of Khairpur and the Bombay Government came to a head over the question of appointing a Committee to look into the finances of the State who had sought for a loan of Rs. 8,00,000. The Government wanted a committee of expert accountants to go through the whole financial condition of the State, while the Mir suggested a committee of his own choosing with two Government of Bombay officers.

The Mir pleaded many extenuating circumstances, but the Government was firm in their attitude and finally suggested a Committee of an I.C.S. officer, an accountant in British service and a nominee of the Mir.

The Mir has now suggested that the administration of the State be carried on by a Cabinet of three, including one retired European I.M.S., with himself as the head. This proposal, it is stated, is now before the Government of India for consideration.—Free Press.

HINDU-MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

In connection with the question of playing music before mosques, no meeting of Muslims could be held yesterday at Pandit Motilal Nehru's house as some of the Muslim leaders were out of the town. The meeting will now be held about the 7th May when Pandit Motilal Nehru returns from Bombay and Saharmati for which places the Pandit left Allahabad to-day by the Bombay mail.—A. P

MYSORE'S RETIRING DEWAN

BANGALORE, May 1.

A Mysore Government Gazette Extraordinary states:—In permitting Rajamantra Bhurina Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji CSI., CIE., to retire from the public service with effect from 1st May His Highness the Maharaja desires to place on record his appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the State by this distinguished officer.

Sir Albion on joining Mysore on 21st March 1916, as an officer from the Indian ICS., lent by the Indian Government was appointed a member of the Executive Council. He held that office with credit for six years and at the end of that period was appointed Dewan. Throughout his service of ten years in Mysore he has been distinguished for zeal and energy he has displayed in performance of his public duties. He was Dewan during a period of acute financial stringency and the present condition of the finances of the State is due in a large measure to his vigilent control and management. His Highness the Maharajah is conscious that in bidding Sir Albion farewell he is losing the services of an able officer. His Highness is now graciously pleased to sanction a grant of full salary of his appointment for six months from the date of his retirement. Further and as a mark of his personal favour, His Highness is pleased to grant to Sir Albion Bannerji a special pension of Rs. 500, per mensem with effect from 1st November, 1926.—A. P.

THE NEW DEWAN.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore through a Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day appoints Amin-ul-Mulk Mirza Muhamad Ismail CIE., OBE, to be Dewan of Mysore and ex-officio President of the Council. The latter assumed charge of his office to-day.—A. P.

Mr. A. H. De Hamilton, District and Sessions Judge, Lucknow, to try the Kakori Train Dacoity case.

DISASTROUS FIRE

THREE BUILDINGS ABLAZE

PANICKY OCCUPANTS ON THE STREETS

A disastrous fire broke out on Sunday afternoon in the William Charles Smith building situated in the by-lane connecting Bank Street and the Apollo Street. The building is a three-storied one divided into about 200 tenements partly occupied as offices and residences.

The fire, it seems, broke out from the right wing of the ground floor of the building which was used as a godown and rapidly spread upwards. The occupants, most of whom are Christians, hurriedly ran down the building, all of them in their home dress. In about ten minutes, the fire spread to the adjoining building.

FIRE SPREADS.

Fire brigade soon arrived on the scene and began to operate. But before the firemen could have any effect on the fire the right wing of the first building and the whole of the second one were burnt and one more building occupied by the Presidency Press and Messrs. Hayward Tyler and Co. Ltd. was ablaze. Nearly seven Fire Engines were working and the fire was checked from spreading further by about 5 p.m.

It was a very pitiable sight to see a number of families—men, women and children—out of their homes only with their home-dress on. The extent of damages is calculated to be serious. One sick Hindu sepoy in the employ of one of the tenants of the first building could not get up and get out of the building; and reported to have been burnt to ashes.

CAUSE UNKNOWN.

The real cause of the fire is not yet known, but it is believed that some petrol was stocked in the godown; and it seems to have exploded according to the tenants, there were four big explosions; and the fire broke out all of a sudden.

"PROGRESS OF PUNJAB.

PUBLICATION OF ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

LAHORE, May 1

The Punjab Administration Report for the year 1924-25 which has just been published makes an interesting survey of the administrative and other activities of the province and is a record of progress made in several directions, particularly in beneficient departments. The report shows that the year as a whole was one of progress and prosperity. Racial questions, did not during the year 1924-25, assume undue prominence and communal differences were not strongly emphasised. The financial position was satisfactory and there was unforeseen surplus part of which was to be applied to the acceleration of progress in the beneficient departments. The educational policy of the Punjab has since the Reforms been guided by the principles of expansion, economy and efficiency. In 1924 three new Intermediate Colleges of the fourth-class type were instituted at Llyllpur, Campbellpur, and Gujrat making a total of eight in all. Extensive reforms were undertaken in the secondary education, the main objective being equitable distribution of facilities among the different areas and communities of province.—A P

RIFFI DELEGATES BACK HOME.

TO CONSULT ABDEL KRIM.

LONDON, May 2.

Ujda.—The Riffi delegates are returning to Riff by sea to consult Abdel Krim with regard to the documents handed to them by General Simon on behalf of the French and Spanish delegates.

The latter informed the Riffi delegates that if the Franco-Spanish conditions were not accepted and all prisoners held by the Riffis not handed over by May 6 the two Governments would resume entire liberty of action on May 7th.—Reuter.

HON. MR. SASTRI HONOURED.

FUNCTION BY MADRAS UNIVERSITY

MADRAS, May 1.

At a largely attended gathering of the citizens of Madras, at the Senate Hall, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri, Kamala Lecturer in the University of Calcutta, and also in the University of Madras, received from the Madras University authorities this evening a memento in the shape of a gold plate. Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University, presided.

Appreciative references were made to the services rendered to the country by the distinguished guest of the evening and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri made suitable reply. The function terminated at about 8 in the evening.—A. P.

MAY DAY IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, May 1.

A joint meeting of the Lahore Labour Unions was held here this evening to celebrate the May Day, the labourers' day of protest against capitalism observed all over the world. A number of labour workers and sympathisers addressed the labourers who included railway, postal, telegraph and other employees. This meeting was the first of its kind held in Lahore.—A. P.

FOR

ANAEMIA,

Paludism, Tuberculosis, General Weakness due to Overwork, Pregnancy, Accouchement or After Effects of Influenza, Malaria Fever, Accidents, Operations etc.,

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR RADICAL CURE

IS

HEMOSTYL

The Wonderful Serum recently discovered by Dr. ROUSSEL of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

Incomparably more active than any other Haemoglobin Preparation in market.

RESULTS CERTAIN.

SYRUP in 10 oz. Bottles.
SERUM in Ampoules 10 c.c

From all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS:

KAHN & KAHN,

Jehangir Wadia Buildings
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

JUST OUT
"IN THE CLUTCH OF THE DEVIL"
(an original Drama in Five Acts)
By Mr. A. S. P. AYYAR,
M. A. (Oxon), I. C. S.
A Thrilling Social Drama!
Most Interesting! Rupee ONE.
Excellent Opinions!
Apply to
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY.

MACHINE TOOLS
for WORKSHOPS
SUCH AS
Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK
BATLIBOI & Co.,
MACHINERY MERCHANTS,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BATLIBOI'S
ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE
Offers best training in Accounting, Banking, Company Management and Secretarial Work and Theory and Practice of Commerce.
Best staff, individual attention, fee moderate and payable by instalments.
Send for Prospectus at Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bomby
You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.
Enrolments for 1927
Exams. now proceeding

DEAFNESS, All Ear troubles, Drum weakness and rattling is fully cured by KARAMAT Oil ?
Price per phial Re. 1-4, with drop per Re. 1-8.
BALLABH & SONS, Pilibhit, U. P.

MARBLE & TILES
PONZONO HEXEGONAL TILES
Available in large quantities
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLES
Our quality Defy Competition
SAJAN & CO.
4 Custem House Road, Fort, BOMBAY

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
DESAI'S TUTORIAL CLASSES offers splendid opportunity to students, who have obtained forms for Matric Examination. It revises most typical examples in Mathematics, likely to be asked at the University Examination. Any student feeling diffident will immediately see the PRINCIPAL. Names for the year 1926-27 are enrolled. Five students have already joined. 66-68, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1926.

WAR ON PEACE ?

"The long-drawn out tension before the coal negotiations broke down and the coal strike or lock-out, as the miners' sympathisers prefer to call it, came into being, has been compared," so writes Reuter's London correspondent, "to that preceding Britain's declaration of war in 1914". It is, indeed, no exaggeration to say that no more momentous decision has been taken by any British Prime Minister since Mr. Asquith decided to declare war against Germany than that which was taken by Mr. Baldwin in breaking off negotiation with the miners' representatives. That decision will have effects on the future not only of Britain but of the capitalist system the far-reaching character of which it is impossible at the moment to envisage. Last July Mr. Baldwin postponed the evil day by giving a subsidy to the Coal Industry and appointing the Coal Commission. The Commisson's enquiry led it inevitably to the only real cure for the malady, namely, nationalisation, but by a strange perversion of logic it failed to recommend this cure. It, however, made several proposals for reorganisation, which if loyally carried out, gave promise of considerable reforms. This was, however, accompanied by the recommendation for reduction of wages. Mr. Baldwin's Government gave an undertaking to give legislative effect to the proposals of the Commission but they stipulated that both sides should accept the entire report. This was hardly fair to the workers who had to accept an immediate sacrifice in the shape of reduction in wages while the owners merely contented themselves with expressing the vague and pious wish "to give effect to the objects aim at in the recommendations, if a settlement by agreement can thereby be effected" and their real intentions as regards these objects were disclosed by their view that some of the proposals for reform were "unsound in principle".

The crucial question has, of course, been that of wages. The miners have made no secret of their determination not to consent to any further lowering of their present inadequate wages. Their determination has been strengthened by the insistence of the owners on making wages a matter of district instead of national negotiations. The miners saw in this insistence the design ultimately to reduce wages in all districts to the level of poorer districts. If the owners had taken the right view of the matter and had proposed reduction on a national basis, the miners would not have been averse to discussing it. In insisting on district negotiations they violated the spirit of the Commission's recommendations and when at the eleventh hour they agreed to national negotiations, they destroyed the whole effect of their wise decision by another violation in letter as well as spirit of the definite recommendation of that body that there should be no increase in the hours of work. Their final offer to the miners was a reduction of wages on a national basis provided the miners agreed to an eight-hour day instead of the present seven-hour day. The miners would have betrayed the cause of Labour if they had agreed to this proposal. It is amazing that Mr. Baldwin who had insisted on the entire acceptance of the Commission's report by both the parties should have made himself responsible for the proposal of increase of hours which, as the miners pointed out, was contrary to the recommendations of that body. The miners' reply was both firm and reasonable. They expressed their willingness to co-operate with Government in instituting the re-organisation of the industry and declaring that until the re-organisation had brought the industry to greater prosperity they should not be called upon to surrender any of their present inadequate wages conditions. Mr. Baldwin instead of putting pressure on the owners to revise their offer broke off negotiations and thus gave a striking proof of the fact that his Government is dominated by Big Business which is determined on securing a general reduction of wages in all industries. Mr. MacDonald did not exaggerate when he declared that the decision of the Government to break off negotiation was a crime against society and that it was unnecessary, wicked and criminal to fight. The workers have not sought war. The war, Mr. Bevin said, has been declared by Governmen.

The miners having decided to reject the owners' offer, they have received the unhesitating and unflinching support of the entire Labour movement. The Trade Union Conference has decided to call a general strike of vital services, including transport but excluding health and food services, to-morrow if there is no settlement of the dispute. The Conference could not have taken any other decision. For it knew only too well that if the miners were defeated on this issue, the defeat would be the precursor of wage reductions in other trades also. Mr. Baldwin has secured the King's proclamation declaring the existence of a state of emergency and the British Fascist Organisation for the Maintenance of Supplies of ill-stared notoriety has started the propaganda which Labour leaders considered as a proof of the fact that the Government were behind the scenes mobilising the forces of war. In July last Mr. Baldwin was compelled by the united front presented by the Labour movement to prevent the reduction of wages by a State subsidy. He incurred unpopularity by that step in capitalist circles who regarded it as a surrender to Labour. The mad precipitancy shown by Mr. Baldwin in breaking off negotiations with the miners' representatives shows that this time he has surrendered his judgment to the war-hounds of Big Business who are out to destroy the Labour movement. How disastrous is his surrender is revealed by the fact that even so conservative a Labour leader as Mr. Thomas has denounced it as "the biggest mistake in the history of the British Government." There is still an opportunity for Mr. Baldwin, who left to himself, means well, to retrace his step. The Trade Union Congress is ready to postpone the operation of the notices for a general strike if the subsidy is temporarily continued and if the owners withdraw their notices. It wants peace and if there is war the responsibility will be the Government's. For the Congress is defending the right of the worker to a decent standard of life and in this fight it will have the support of right-thinking men in Britain as well as outside it.

THE NEED FOR VIGILANCE

In his reply to the rousing demonstration of welcome at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Saturday last which this city gave to him, Mr. Andrews emphasized the success which united action on the part of the various bodies working here as well as in South Africa on behalf of the Indians had obtained in making the South African Whites realise how gravely India regarded the whole policy of anti-Indian legislation. It was an insult and a humiliation to India that a measure like the Asiatic Bill should have been introduced and in this connection Mr. Andrews referred to another matter which should receive due consideration in this country. He had the experience of finding that the South African Government did not at first realise how keen was our sense of indignation at finding that a policy which was directed towards the extermination of our countrymen in South Africa was to receive legislative sanction as a matter of course. When Dr. Malan did realise it, he was ready to stay the passage of the Black Bill. When the Union Premier, General Hertzog, did realise it, he said to Mr. Andrews: "The last thing in the world that I want to do is to insult and humiliate a great and ancient neighbouring people, like the Indian people. I want to be just and fair to them".

If justice and fairness are to be shown to India, if the Afrikander element in the Union Parliament, which is bitterly opposed to the presence of Indians in South Africa, is to be educated into a sane view of the Indian case, the Union Government must show their readiness to discuss all matters pertaining to anti-Indian legislation at the forthcoming Round Table Conference with a sincere desire to bring about conciliation and compromise. South Africa insists on the safeguarding of Western standards of life. If the phrase means what Mahatma Gandhi says it ought to mean, viz., 'the insistence on the adoption of reasonable sanitary and economic laws of common applicability, ensuring on the part of all a standard of life in keeping with hygienic and sanitary requirements and regulation of all business in conformity with the European standard', India will have no objection to the proposal. But we must be on our guard in the examination of this and other issues which involve the attempt to restrict the freedom of choice of residence, or of trade, or of employment to Indians in South Africa. Mr. Andrews has also very pertinently drawn attention to the fact that the Asiatic Bill is not the only measure against which India must raise her voice in united protest. We have to examine the whole anti-colour trend of South African legislation and warn the Union Government that conciliation of Indian sentiment must mean a change in their outlook regarding restrictions on employment to coloured people. The Colour Bar Bill, the Liquor Bill, the Squatter's Bill are measures whose sole object is to keep the coloured races in their present state of illiteracy and helplessness. They are to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Whites and nothing more. As Mr. Ntoyi, the Vice-Chairman of the African Native Congress points out, the Colour Bar Bill "is going to deny us the progress of our race as civilized beings as well as to deny us the right we have to earn our living honestly in the industrial life of the country". Indians too will be severely affected by this cruel measure which, as Mr. Andrews said, will be "in the long run more humiliating and insulting to Indians than the Asiatic Bill itself". We shall be well advised, therefore, to be on the alert, to keep a vigilant attitude and press home, through our representatives, every point which is going to tell against the self-respecting existence of our countrymen in South Africa.

RENDITION OF BERAR.

BY G. R. ABHYANKER.

III.

The two memorials of His Exalted Highness made an unanswerable claim for the legal rendition of Berar. The arguments were supported by official documents and left very little to be said against them. The memorial categorically asserted that the treaty of 1853 was brought about by coercion and the threat of military occupation; that the Nizam had invincible repugnance for ceding his territory in perpetuity; that Col. Low, who was Resident of Hyderabad and who was negotiating for the Governor-General, had put in the word "perpetual" in the original draft and had taken it out because of the express unwillingness of the Nizam; that the contingent for which Berar was to be ceded was created without the consent of the Nizam and was forced on him; that the contingent was the Nizam's force and was to be maintained as long as the Nizam desired: that the perpetual lease of 1902 was agreed to with a qualm of conscience and after the repeated threats of Lord Curzon that the province would never be handed over to the Nizam under any condition; that Nizam was obliged to choose the terms offered on this condition precedent that the hope of reclaiming the province was not to be cherished for all time to come in the face of the expressed declarations of the British Government and conveyed by their authoritative agent, namely, the Viceroy that the contingent was abandoned after the perpetual lease was concluded—are all undisputed facts, the correctness of which has not been challenged.

Government's Reputation Damaged.

When Lord Reading states that out of special deference for His Exalted Highness these facts were appreciated anew by his Government, there is not the slightest indication in this 'latest decision' to show that any *bona fide* and genuine attempt has been made to review the whole evidence adduced by the Nizam independently nor the conclusions seem to have been reached, though self same as of old, yet bearing marks of a thorough, unbiased and fresh investigation. The Viceroy in his replies has been reiterating *ad nauseam* the argument of *res judicata* at every point. The only wonder is why this ridiculous task required nearly two years for the Government of India to finish if it was to be done in this perfunctory manner. Great hopes were created as the most eminent jurists of England were to sit in judgment on the case made out by the Nizam. If these two luminaries instead of taking refuge behind *res judicata* had answered the case in a convincing manner they would have satisfied the present generation of the justice of the British claim over Berar. It is, therefore, with poignant regret that the reader is disappointed in the chain of argument pursued by Lord Reading, the Ex-Lord Chief Justice of England and concurred in by Lord Birkenhead once the brilliant ornament of the English bar and this leaves a most confirmed impression that the possession of Berar is based only on the ground of political expediency, avarice and sheer usurpation. This unsatisfactory mode of disposing of this weighty memorial would leave a rankling in the heart of the oppressed party and will never persuade any succeding generation of the Nizams that justice has been done. This is a very sad and demoralising aspect of this episode. If instead the Viceroy had summarily rejected the memorial on the ground of settled fact it would not have deferred hopes and frustrated them in the end. It would not have evoked any public interest or excitement. The dilatoriness in replying to this memorial has still greatly prejudiced the case of Government in the eyes of the public and damaged the reputation of the British Government for good faith and honesty of purpose.

Tacit Acknowledgment of Suzeranity.

With due deference to those who drafted these memorials and especially the second we must point to a lack of judgment in parading the argument of sovereignty and independent and equal status. To complain of coercion, undue influence and unjust exactions under the domineering influence of a mightier Power and in the same breath to assert perfect equality of independent status is incongruous in the extreme. The history of Hyderabad clearly shows that this State has been recognizing the British Power in India as a superior force always dictating terms to the so-called Ally the ancestors of the present Nizam. (1) The imposition of the subsidiary treaty and the cession of a very large territory for its maintenance, and the refusal of the British to allow the use of these Forces to the Nizam in the hour of need unmistakably point to the relation of over-lord and vassal. (2) The creation of the contingent without the sanction of the Nizam when he did not want it, the heavy and wasteful expenditure recklessly incurred by the British and with collusion of his Minister in the name of the Nizam and the complete control of this contingent by the British was the second transparent proof vividly present before the mind of the invincibly unwilling Nizam, of the sovereign and overpowering influence of the British. (3) The treaty of 1853 and the expression of the then Nizam that it was disgraceful for him to part with his territory and his quiet acquiescence was the third land-mark in the history of the Hyderabad State acknowledging the suzerainty of the British power. (4) The thrusting of their nominee as the Prime Minister on the Nizam for a very long period was the fourth list of his subordination. (5) The rebuff administered to Sir Salar Jang, the fight going on to control the education of Mir Mahabub Alli, the father of the present Nizam, the attempt to keep him under the grip of the Resident and the efforts made to appoint a co-Regent with Sir Salar Jang on the threat of deportation of this greatest statesman of Hyderabad supply the fifth stage in which British sovereignty was manifested in the control of internal affairs of this State. The forlorn condition and the utter helplessness of the father of the present Nizam when he indignantly declined to appeal *ad misericordiam* to Lord Curzon and subdue within himself his pent-up feelings of humiliation at the dictation of a sovereign overlord was the seventh stroke administered to the Hyderabad State with the heavy hand of a conqueror.

(To be Continued.)

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

(BY AN EDUCATIONIST.)

There seems to be unfortunately, a craze for what are called rather too modestly, decent school buildings. Generally it is understood that a decent building need be not only substantial but also built after some approved style, and should possess some decorative form. In a country situated as India is at present, from the economic point of view this craze it is plain, requires to be checked. It should be understood and always borne in mind, when making plans for schools, that education of the children does not depend upon decorated walls, but walls clean and amply and carefully furnished with things and pictures that are likely to impress upon the mind of the child a liking for cleanliness and neatness and order.

The character of the child is formed silently by its surroundings as much as or even more than by explicit direction or instruction. And these surroundings should always be such as would create in the child a love of "simple living and high thinking". The most important and absolutely necessary factor in forming a child's character is the example of the teachers and elders, all persons in fact with whom it comes into immediate contact. Money should, therefore, be more lavishly spent in securing the services of such persons to give the child an example to follow, in choosing persons who are well-known to be of an immaculate character, and who possess a desire to help and raise.

AVOID DECORATIVE WASTE.

I have seen school buildings designed for mere primary schools in out of the way villages, where the attempt is made to demonstrate the skill of the engineer rather than look to the mere need of the child. The cost of such buildings is naturally great and is a great hindrance in erecting schools for children in villages. There are places where school buildings have been wanted for years and years but are not undertaken for want of funds. I do not see why village schools can not best meet in good spacious mandaps, well secured from exposure to the wind and the sun, and having cheap plain white-washed walls. One room at the most need be provided for to serve as the strong room of the school for storing such valuable equipment as the school may be fortunate enough to possess. A good open space all round the school is always a necessity, and a fence is also badly required to enable the children to enjoy their games without molestation. Such an arrangement would cost much less than is now-a-days spent on housing a school; but the compound is very often the last thing left unprovided. Children should never be provided with conveniences which would ordinarily be out of their reach economically, when they grow up. Their wants should not be increased beyond the means they are likely to secure in after life. Such an increase of wants only makes them hate their poor homes and keeps them dissatisfied and unhappy in later life. This question of school buildings was suggested to me after reading a reference in the Press to a school building being felt necessary for the Chalisgaum A. V. school in the Khandesh district. A separate building owned by the school itself is certainly a necessity, but it should not be beyond the means of the population requiring the school. The need of a place should be first tolerably satisfied by those whose children are being benefited. This can be possible, in my opinion if by the word "decent" buildings we do take care not to mean very costly structures built after models of the Gothic or some other architecture, which has nothing to do with what is to be taught to the children of the school to be housed there. It should be enough if a school of seven A. V. standards has an area of, say, 10,000 square feet divided into rooms of about 20 by 24, some being double rooms for the purpose of giving lessons in science or drawing and for the library. This would not cost a great deal if the object in view be only the providing of the need of the school and not that of providing a fairly beautiful sight for the town, worth a visit by men coming from outside.

WANTED—CHARACTER.

I may be accused of being a miserly croaker! No wonder if I am. But, looking to our wretched finances at present, we must learn to live very plainly and must take care to teach our children to do the same when they grow up. Indians are at present suffering the effects of having their wants raised by the past one or two generations and must try hard to mend matters instead of aggravating them. They should remember they are always being told that their main-stay should be agriculture, producing of food for themselves and for the rest of the world which is so kind as to develop various other industries to provide for our wants. If, then, we are to be agriculturists first and everything else afterwards, is it not but reasonable that we should learn to restrict our wants to those of an agriculturist pure and simple? Do you expect boys or girls who have spent the earliest years of their life in palatial buildings, to be willing to go back to the narrow and meagre-looking huts of the agriculturist? Let us, therefore, try to accustom them to live and work in buildings not very superior to the ones they will be compelled to occupy when they or the great majority of them go out into the world. It was not palatial school buildings which produced ancient Indian Rishis who wrote the Vedas or the Gita or other books of similar renown. To be a scholar, a learned man, it is not the building that is mainly required but it is something else. It is character.

Notes of the Day.

France's Peril

The news that the Franco-Spanish delegates have given Abdul Kerim forty-eight hours to decide whether he can agree to their terms indicates that a piece of bluff is being tried on him which he understands only far too well. He knows that France is not anxious to continue to spend her money and her men to restore Spanish prestige in North Africa. He knows that by themselves the Spaniards are hopelessly incapable of fighting successfully against him. He has always shown himself ready to treat with France, and France would be in a more reasonable mood about her demands were she not egged on by Spanish *amour-propre* to demand the impossible. It is curious that in this connection a journal like the "Europe Nouvelle," which stands for the propagation of the ideas of the League of Nations, should declare that real peace will not be secured in North Africa unless and until Abdul Kerim capitulates. It says that France had until 1918 a Moroccan question on her hands, and now she must avoid having a mill-stone of a Riffian question round her neck. But its advice that Abdul Kerim must be brought to bay and only then is peace possible is against the practical advice now offered to France by some of her own colonial administrators who realise the waste a continance of the war would cause to her particularly in men. Their advice is more likely to prevail.

The Only Trouble

Here in the East the enthusiasts of the Junior Imperial League will be no doubt glad to learn that the spirit of True Imperalism is not lying dormant. It breaks out, for example, in the attitude of the Calcutta correspondent of the "Times of India" when discussing the measures necessary to quell the riots in that city. Almost with regret he mentions that "the Dyer method is debarred." He proceeds to add that "it is in any way inapplicable." Only the fact that individual assassins operate in obscure streets and are difficult to capture prevents him from suggesting that "martial law and a few public executions might serve the purpose." One would imagine from the way he speaks of the efforts of the leaders to allay the communal ill-feeling that they were the only trouble; that but for their existence the Government would re-establish law and order in no time. According to him, they only pass "resolutions whose practical effect is nil, since the influence of these gentry except for mischief is a myth." This is how in Anglo-India the continuance of the riots is explained. It is a convenient explanation for those whom the communal fracas has only meant the need on the part of the State for providing more jobs for Europeans in the Police Department.

Greedy People.

Count Westarp and his Nationalist colleagues in the Reichstag may protest against the bill to confiscate the ex-ruler's property without compensation and assert that the agitation which has been going on in Germany for the last month in support of the measure was based on "fantastic lies and terrorism", but it is quite evident that there is a feeling in Germany not only amongst the proletariat but also amongst the bourgeoisie and the men who finance German industry that the large agricultural estates and the many palaces which are considered "Royal Domains" everywhere in Germany ought to belong to the German Nation now that absolute monarchy has been destroyed and has been replaced by democratic rule. The Socialist Press has been bitter against the idea of compensating the Ex-Kaiser in particular. The section of the Press which is controlled by Dr. Stresemann and his political allies although moderate in tone voices, however, the same feeling. It is likely nevertheless that some trifling compensation will be paid to the Ex-Kaiser and the ex-rulers of the various German Principalities.

GENERAL STRIKE DECIDED.

"NOT A WAR ON COMMUNITY."

PREMIER'S CONFERENCE WITH LABOUR LEADERS.

A FAINT GLIMMER OF HOPE.

TROOPS MOBILISED.

LONDON, May 2.

(12-5 a.m.)—Possibly the most important development in the crisis occurred last evening when, on the invitation of the Premier, the Trade Union Congress Negotiating Committee had a lengthy conference with the Premier and the Cabinet Ministers at 10, Downing Street.

It is understood that in the course of the meeting the Trade Union Congress representatives made a statement that if the negotiations were resumed immediately, the prospect was that when the general strike was due to begin at midnight on Monday the threat would not be carried out

The Trade Union Congress representatives are understood to contend that owing to the lateness of the owners' offer presented to the miners on Friday evening there was no time for real negotiations on it.

MINERS READY FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

(2-15 a.m.).—The meeting between the Premier and the Trade Union Congress representatives adjourned at 1-30 this morning after a five-hour sitting.

Mr J. H. Thomas, in an official announcement handed to the Press, does not reveal the subject matter of the discussions, but concludes by saying: "The matter was adjourned with the hope that further negotiations would occur to-day." —Reuter.

MINERS WILLING TO STOP STRIKE.

IF SUBSIDY IS CONTINUED.

LONDON, May 2.

The "Sunday Times" learns that the Council of the Trade Union Congress at last evening's conference with Mr. Stanley Baldwin expressed its willingness to delay the operation of the notices for a general stoppage if the Government would grant temporarily continuance of the subsidy and if the owners would withdraw their notices.—Reuter.

" KEEP STEADY."

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO NATION.

LONDON, May 2.

"Keep steady. Remember that peace on earth comes to men of goodwill" was the message of Mr. Stanley Baldwin to the nation, broadcast by wireless this evening. The Premier's use of this medium of communication is interesting in view of the reported intention of the Government to commandeer the British Broadcasting Company in the event of the closing down of the Press.

WARNING TO TRADE UNIONISTS.

Referring to this suggested possibility, an official statement issued at the close of a long sitting of the Trade Union Congress yesterday afternoon, says that the General Council of the Congress is arranging for direct communication with the offices of the Trade Unions to whom all authoritative reports and announcements will be made directly and warns the Trade Unionists "to take no notice of any statement that may be broadcast by wireless or circulated in any other form."—Reuter.

ECONOMISE COAL.

CIVIL COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

LONDON, May 2.

In view of the coal strike the Deputy Chief Civil Commissioner has issued a number of directions providing for the restriction of supplies of coal to private houses, industries and businesses, and prohibiting the use of lights for display and advertisement and enjoining strictest economy in use of gas and electricity. Contravention of the directions is punishable with imprisonment or fine.—Reuter.

COMPLETE CESSATION OF WORK.

LONDON, May 1.

(2-10 p.m.)—The Conference of the executives of the Unions affiliated to the Trade Union Congress met in London secretly to discuss the policy in support of the miners. The resolution submitted provides that embargo on the handling of coal, especially that imported at the docks is not contemplated at this stage of the miners' strike, as the delegates believe that negotiations will be re-opened. The miners' delegates had previously sat for two and a half hours and decided to leave the conduct of the matters in the hands of the Council of the Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Herbert Smith has urged the miners in the districts to refrain from any action which would give the authorities excuse for interference with the miners. The reports from coal-fields indicate general cessation of work. Everything is orderly. The miners are gloomy but determined.—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE ON TUESDAY.

IN CASE OF NON-SETTLEMENT OF MINERS' DISPUTE.

LONDON, May 1.

(2-40 p.m.)—The Trade Union Conference has decided to call a general strike of vital services including transport on Tuesday if there is no settlement of the miners' dispute.

TRADE UNION'S MEMORANDUM.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH HEALTH & SANITARY SERVICES.

LONDON, May 1.

According to the memorandum of the Trade Union Congress, the trades involved in the call to strike include all forms of transport, printing trades including the Press, iron and steel, chemicals, buildings workers except those employed in housing and hospital work, electricity and gas, but sanitary services will be continued and there shall be no interference with the health and food services. The memorandum prescribes the regulation for trade union discipline and declares that any one found inciting workers to riot must be dealt with immediately.—Reuter.

"NO WAR ON COMMUNITY."

MR. BEVIN'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

LONDON, May 1.

The Chairman of the Trade Union Conference said that the Trade Unionists fully supporting the Council's policy numbered 36,53,527, and the Trade Unionists who negatived its policy numbered 49,911. Mr. Bevin expressed the Council's appreciation of the magnificent response made by the various executives to its proposals. The Council did not submit the proposals for action until it had learned that the proclamation under the Emergency Powers Act had been signed and that the Organisation of the Maintenance of Supplies had started the propaganda which was considered as a proof of the fact that the Government was behind scenes, mobilising the forces of war.

NOT A WAR ON COMMUNITY.

"We have not declared a war on the community", said Mr Bevin. "War has been declared by the Government." He added, "We are selecting certain vital trades to bear the first brunt of the contest. There must be no argument who shall remain in and who shall come out. You must take and obey orders. Members told to operate voluntary services must not be interfered with."

RAMSAY MACDONALD'S OPTIMISM.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said the Government had decided to fight the people's standard of living. He believed they got peace at ten yesterday. The decision of the Government to break off negotiations yesterday was a crime against society. It was unnecessary, wicked and criminal to fight. They would raise the whole question in the House of Commons on Monday. They were standing by the miners, but still hoping that something would happen before then, to enable workers to continue to work.—Reuter.

APPEAL FOR FRIENDLINESS.

LONDON, May 1.

Responding to the toast of His Majesty's Ministers at the banquet of the Royal Academy at which Prince Henry and many other distinguished personages were present, Sir William Joynson-Hicks made "one last appeal to commonsense, kindliness and humanity of people not to engage in an internecine strife," to obey the call of the country and to sacrifice on both sides what they deemed their rights in order to preserve the peace of the land. But if it was to be an economic dispute he prayed that it might be conducted in friendliness and might not widen its borders to political dispute.

He concluded by saying that the Government would carry out with unflinching determination its obligations of preserving the life of the people and law and order with, he believed, the assent and co-operation of all loyal men. (Cheers).—Reuter.

EFFECT OF STRIKE ON INDUSTR.

LONDON, May 1.

Big industrial concerns of Manchester and

(Continued on next page).

SABARMATI PACT

INFORMAL CONFERENCES

FREE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

BOMBAY, May 2.

To-day was a day of conference and confabulations between the Swarajist leaders as to whether to ratify the Sabarmati Pact or not to ratify it. Leading Congressmen and Swarajists have started arriving in Bombay *en route* to Sabarmati for the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider the pact. The first to arrive in the morning by the Madras Mail were the Madras leaders, Messrs S. Srinivasa Iyengar, A. Rangaswami Iyengar and S. Satyamurthi. Mr. Prakasam and other Andhra leaders are expected to-morrow.

Next to arrive by the Jubbulpore Mail at 1 p.m. were Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Abhyankar and Babu Sheoprasad Gupta.

The Madras leaders were met on arrival by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, leader of that section of Swarajists in Bombay who are opposed to the Pact, and taken to Sirdar Griha. There they were joined by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. It is understood that the Madras leaders who are opposed to the pact held another informal conference in the afternoon with the Bombay Swarajists opposed to the pact, the Hon. Mr. Patel, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Bahubhai Desai and others taking part.

Pandit Motilalji and Mrs. Naidu were met on arrival by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and a few other friends. Mrs Naidu drove directly to the Taj. Pandit Motilalji exchanged greetings with those present and drove with Mr. Jayakar to his residence with whom he puts up during his brief stay in Bombay.

SWARAJISTS' INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

Pandit Motilalji had an informal conference at 4 p.m. at Mr. Jayakar's residence with the leading Swarajists who are opposed to the pact. Mr. Jayakar was also invited to be present, but it is understood he declined that the leaders may have free exchange of views. Amongst those who attended the informal Swarajist gathering were the Hon. Mr. Patel, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Balubhai Desai, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Satyamurthi, and Mr. Abhyankar. It is understood that these leaders expressed their considered opinion that while they were not opposed to an understanding with the Responsivists, they would not be consenting parties to a pact which implied working of dyarchy under the present conditions. In their view, the response referred to in the Cawnpore resolution could refer only to a demand made in the Assembly for a round-table conference. But if, in order to accommodate the Responsivists, response to the national demand was to apply to the policy in the Assembly only, and response within the Reform Act in the sphere of provinces was to influence the policy in the provinces, the least that could be accepted to them, and in their opinion to the country, was definite advance in all the provinces on the present day conditions. The Swarajist leaders desired that it should be made clear beyond a doubt that response in the provinces would be considered satisfactory only if all the advance that could be made within the Act towards securing provincial autonomy was made and that in an open and public manner, and in respect of all provinces.

Pandit Motilalji, it is said, pointed out that the pact did postulate and advance on the present-day conditions and in the direction of provincial autonomy. The Swarajist leaders are said to have referred to Mr. Kelkar's interpretation of the pact that it involved acceptance of offices even under the existing conditions. Pandit Motilalji is said to have adhered to his view that the pact did postulate an advance on the present conditions as a condition precedent to any acceptance of office, although it left it to the good sense of the Congressmen in the provincial councils in each province, and to the Nehru Jayakar Committee, as to what constituted an adequate advance. It is believed it was pointed out by the opponents of the pact that the phraseology of the pact did warrant the assumption that dyarchy shall be worked even under the existing conditions in return for negligible concessions of no value at all.

NEW FORMULA.

The Swarajist leaders are also said to have presented Pandit Motilalji with a formula of their own to be substituted for the formula of the Sabarmati pact. As the laders of the Responsive Co-operation party had not yet arrived and met in party meeting, the new formula, it is understood, has not yet been presented to or entertained by the Responsivists. The informal Swarajist Conference concluded without coming to any conclusions, as no decision could be taken in the absence of other Swarajist leaders like Mr. Sen-Gupta, Mr. Goswami and others who are yet to arrive.

After the informal Swarajist Conference was over, Pandit Motilalji met in informas conference leaders of the Indian National Party. Amongst those who took part in it were Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Besant, Sir M. V. Joshi, Sir C. Setalvad, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. D. G. Dalvi. Mrs. Naidu, it is understood, renewed her invitations to the leaders of the Indian National Party. Pandit Motilalji was asked if it could be of any use for the Nationalists to attend the Sabarmati meeting in view of the uncertainty of the fate of the pact. Pandit Motilalji is said to have asked the Nationalists to decide for themselves. Mrs. Naidu, he said, followed a woman's instict and extended the invitation in the hope of being able to bring about a larger unity.

The possibilities are that Dr. Besant, Sir M. V. Joshi, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. Jamnaras Dwarkadas and Mr. Dalvi will represent the new party at Sabarmati. Sir C. Setalvad and Mr. Natarajan have not yet come to any de-

(Continued on page 9.)

SNAP THE FETTERS

WHAT NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT STANDS FOR

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF MR D. R PATIL

The first session of the Conference of Non-Brahmins of Bombay Presidency met at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel on Saturday afternoon when several delegates from the districts of Maharashtra including a few visitors attended. Prominent among those present on the dais were Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Sir M. V. Joshi of Nagpur, Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, D. G. Dalvi, Principal T. A. Kulkarni, Dr. Miss Nagubai Joshi.

At the outset, messages of those persons who sympathised with the objects of the Conference but who could not attend it were read, chief of them being from H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda, the Raja of Panagal, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, and Mr. B. S. Kamat.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The speech of Mr. Yande was read by Mr. Dongre as the former was unwell. During the courses of his speech Mr. Yande accorded a hearty welcome to the delegates and pointed out that the non-Brahmans were the people who originally founded the island of Bombay. But the Parsees had played a very prominent part in the development of Bombay to its present state. He described the deplorable condition of the majority of the non-Brahmans and urged that the Conference should pay urgent attention to the betterment of their condition.

He pointed out that spread of education, adequate reforms in the Social system, elimination of drink and such other vices from the Community, education of public opinion on the political rights of the Community and similar activities should be launched among the non-Brahmans, to raise the status of the Community and bring her to her former glory.

Mr. A. N. Surve, then, proposed that Mr. Dongarsing Patil be requested to take the chair. On Mr. S. K. Bole and others supporting it, Mr. Patil took the chair and read his presidential address.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President in the course of his speech said:—

There is something elevating in the thought that those over whose deliberations I have to preside to-day are all animated with the desire of the real welfare of the masses. The task I have undertaken is neither light nor easy. Permit me to say that though my mind is filled with joy for this unique honour of the Presidential Chair, still my joy would have known no bounds, had your choice for the Presidentship of this Conference fallen upon a Non-Brahmin leader of moving eloquence, mature judgment, deep and thorough study of politics and wider repute either from our province or from some province other than our own for guiding us in the deliberations of this Conference. The Non-Brahmin movement is inspired by the desire to secure the welfare of the masses. The work of the Non-Brahmin movement is to shatter the fetters that are placed by the advanced classes for retarding the progress of our social and political life through age-long tradition and usage. Our movement is stimulated by our keen and sincere desire of bringing about the deliverance of the innumerable mute, ignorant and down-trodden masses from the immeasurable depths of ignorance and of teaching them not to be misguided and seduced by the tricks of religious priests and pharisees. But our movement is looked down upon by our Brahmin friends because they think that it is based upon hatred towards them. Though this charge of hatred is flung in the face of our movement still a minute examination of and proper reflection upon the true character and the real nature of our movement will convince any sane and cool-headed person that our movemnt seeks to achieve all that is high and noble.

NOT BASED ON HATRED.

A deep and critical study of our movement will satisfy our Brahmin friends that our movement is not based upon hatred but that it hates hatred. Mutual understanding will bring about mutual co-operation and that will be the happiest, the most glorious and the most auspicious day when all the sons of India will be friendly towards one another and will be sincerely animated by feelings of affection for the masses. Let me seriously inform my Brahmin friends who see hatred in our movement that our movement did not and does not aim at the hatred of Brahmins.

NEED OF ORGANISATION.

The secret of the success of any movement lies in organisation which is well founded and perfectly disciplined. Organisation is the Alpha and Omega of every movement for its success. It is an integral and indispensable factor if our movement is to rise to the pinnacle of glory and extract the meed of praise even from our opponents. Our opponents have grown grey in playing the game of "divide and rule" in our own camps by various tricks and mis-representations, indulging in tall talk of public good and high sounding catch-words and parrot cries of Home-rule and Swaraj. Our organisation must begin with Villages; and Village, Taluka and District Committees must be formed under the controlling guidance of a Provincial Committee of our Presidency and thus we must begin our work on systematic lines.

CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

The most important question of immediate attention is the Council elections that are drawing near and which will be held in the month of coming November. There is no doubt that our party in the council of our presidency ought to be a powerful body. If we want to become a real power in the Bombay Legislative

(Continued on next page)

"THY WILL BE DONE ON EARTH!"

MR. ANDREW'S UNBOUNDED FAITH IN GOD.

PLEA FOR FIRMNESS, TACT AND RESTRAINT.

UNION GOVT. THANKED FOR SANITY.

TRIBUTE TO TRIUMPHANT AMBASSADOR.

On Saturday evening a mass meeting was held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Indian National Party, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Presidency Association to accord a hearty welcome to Mr. C. F. Andrews on his return from South Africa. Sir C. H. Setalvad, who presided, eulogised the services of Mr. Andrews in glowing terms for creating an atmosphere of respect and consideration for Indian civilization and culture in South Africa. This is the first time, he said, when India as a component part of the British Empire will confer together on equal terms with a self-governing Dominion to find the solution of a thorny problem affecting both of them. Mr. Andrews, though reserved and restrained in his statement, referred to the assurance of General Hertzog who said: "Mr. Andrews, the last thing in the world I want to do is to insult and humiliate a great and ancient neighbouring people like the Indian people."

In regard to the future of the South African question Mr. Andrews said: One thing gives me confidence and trust and hope, namely faith, unbounded faith, in God and His Will. And the prayer: "Thy will be done on earth." is in my heart every day, every hour." This statement raised a storm of cheers and applause and his speech which was heard with rapt attention all along was received with prolonged cheers at the conclusion.

Among those present were also Dr. Annie Besant, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Hon Mr. V. J. Patel, M. R. Jayakar, Lalubhai Samaldas K. Natarajan Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

At the outset Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas read several messages which had been received appreciating the valuable services of Mr. Andrews. The Secretary, South African Indian Congress, cabled:—

"Congress on behalf of Indians in South Africa heartily join in welcome to Rev. C. F. Andrews. To us he has proved a blessed saviour. His humanitarian services deserve highest appreciation and everlasting gratitude. May God spare him. Congress appeals him to come back to carry on his noble work."

Mr. Sorabji sent a radio message from s.s. "Karoa" as under:—

"Wish meeting every success. My heartiest congratulations to Indians' unofficial Ambassador for success achieved."

The Secretary, Transvaal Indian Association, cabled:

"Transvaal Indians are grateful to your Association for sending Dinbandhu Andrews to South Africa whose untiring efforts have won for us half of the battle. Pray that Almighty grant him long life to continue humanitarian work We join you in your welcome."

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir C. H. Setalwad, the President, in welcomitng Mr. Andrews said:

I have to thank you for the honour you have done me to take the Chair at this representative gathering of the citizens of Bombay to welcome our tried and trusted friend, Mr. Andrews, on his return from South Africa after rendering to this country very valuable services: Ladies and gentlemen, you will remember the great meeting that was held in Bombay in the beginning of this year under the presidence of H. H. the Aga Khan at which I had the honour of moving the principal resolution. We were then much overwhelmed with helplessness and despair at what was happening in South Africa. We meet to day full of faith and hope in the probability of reaching an honourable solution of the very difficult problem of the Indians in South Africa. This result is due, in the first instance, to the firm, tactful and patient handling of the situation by the Government of India. When Lord Reading opened the Legislative Assembly in January last, his speech made it perfectly clear that his Government and the people of India were fully agreed on the South African question and that his Government was determined to obtain justice for India. How well the subsequent negotiations were conducted and how successful they have been so far is now public property. The services rendered by the members of the Paddison Deputation in helping to create the present position were also invaluable. The patience and good sense, with which they carried out their difficult work is beyond praise. But all the efforts of the Government of India and the Paddison Deputation were materially helped by the splendid work done by our selfless friend Mr. Andrews who created an atmosphere of respect and consideration for India civilization and culture. It is impossible to overrate the work done by Mr. Andrews, and the last-ing debt of gratitude that the country owes to him.

STATESMANSHIP OF UNION GOVT.

But all the good work of the Government of India, the Paddison Deputation and Mr. Andrews would not have availed but for the sympathetic attitude and high statesmanship of the South African Union Government and Parliament. Equal, if not greater, praise is due to the leaders of all parties and the people of South Africa who by their generous outlook made it possible for the Government there to appreciate and respect the Indian point of view. Ladies and gentlemen, we have really to congratulate ourselves on what has been accomplished till now. The decision to have a Round Table Conference between the representatives of the two countries make a prominent milestone in the path India has to traverse to secure her proper place among the nations of the world. This is the first time where India as a component part of the British Empire will confer together, on equal terms, with a self-governing Dominion to find the solution of a thorny problem affecting both of them. We have also demonstrated the triumph of patient, dignified and restrained constitutional agitation in a righteous cause.

But while we have every reason to congratulate ourselves in arriving at the present stage, we must remember that there are anxious times ahead and that the final satisfactory settlement will depend upon the firmness, tact and restraint with which both the Government and the people of this country will act from now till the conclusion of the Conference. It is essential that nothing should be done or said in the interval which would in any manner embarrass or imperil the further negotiations. I have every hope that the same good sense that has happily marked the actions of all till now, will continue. You will remember what admirable restraint and consideration all parties in the Indian Legislatures showwed and thereby strengthened the hands of those who were charged with the negotiations.

DR. MALAN'S WORDS RECALLED.

In this connection, I may recall what Dr. Malan said in the South African Parliament. He said:—"It is hardly necessary for me to point out that the successful issue of the proposed Conference will almost exclusively depend upon the extent to which public feeling in India as well South Africa will allow the respective Governments to co-operate with each other in finding a real and effective solution of the problem. It is equally evident that the new and favourable atmosphere which is required can only be created by the utmost circumspection and self-control, and, let me add, by the absence of suspicion and by the presence of faith on the part of the leaders and the people of both countries."

Ladies and gentlemen, we must unreservedly accept the good faith and good feeling shown by South Africa and carry on the future negotiations in a spirit of mutual respect and confidence." I may be permitted to quote again the words of Dr. Malan. He said: "I also desire to express on behalf of the Government our very great satisfaction with the way in which the Government of India, including the members of their Deputation, have conducted the negotiation and other relations with the Union Government and the Select Committee. By looking upon the subject of our negotiations and by practically dealing with it as a matter solely concerning South Africa and India they have made a valuable contribution towards the practical recognition of the status of both these countries and by inspiring confidence in their ability and sincerity they laid the foundation of that sincere and friendly co-operation between the Government which alone can ensure the successful issue of the Conference and lasting friendly relations between the two countries."

GRASP-HAND OF FRIENDSHIP.

Ladies and gentlemen, the people of the South African Union have extended to us he hand of friendship, and let us grasp it warmly and proceed with the further tages of these delicate negotiations with utual confidence and respect.

MR. ANDREWS' REPLY.

Mr. C. F. Andrews said in reply:—"I am more tired than I can possibly tell you, and a tired man finds it very hard to think clearly. Even to-day I have been faced for the first time with the most vitally important issues, and have been asked to give my considered opinion about them immediately on arrival. As one who is a very bad sailor, subject to constant sea-sickness, even this voyage has not been for me a time when I could give my best thoughts on paper; therefore, I must ask you to forgive me to-night if I read my speech, and

(Continued on page 10.)

BRAINS BEHIND RIOTS

CALCUTTA LEADERS' CONFERENCE.

BENGAL GOVT. BLAMED FOR APATHY.

CALCUTTA, April 30.

That there are brains and organisations working behind the riots, was the suggestion made at the representative conference of Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs and Marwaries, held this evening at the British Indian Association Hall. After two hours' discussion, the conference passed two resolutions, one favouring the appointment of a Hindu-Moslem Committee to restore normal conditions and the other condemning the Government for not taking adequate measures.

The conference was convened to consider the situation arising out of riots and to devise measures to end the disturbances and to bring the two communities together. The Nawab of Murshidabad presided. Among those present were the Maharajah of Burdwan, Sir Abdur Rahim, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. B. Chakravarty, Sir Prayaschandra Mitter, Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, Mr. B. C. Pal, Dr. A. Suhrawardy, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Shyam Sundar Chakravarty, Mr. J. Chaudhuri, Mr. Hemenprasad Ghose, Mr. D. D. Kaitan and others.

The Chairman remarked that the Moslems and Hindus had long lived under the protection of the British rule and those who realised better than others the great advantages that had been derived and were to be derived from it, must try on no account to disturb that. The time had come for Moslems and Hindus to cultivate feelings of mutual friendship for the good of the two communities.

SIR A. RAHIM'S SUGGESTION.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that he had all along expressed publicly that there was no salvation for them unless there was good feeling and feeling of brotherhood between the two communities, who should work side by side. He had suggested remedies, which, if applied, would solve at least some of the differences which existed between the two communities. No one with a spark of humanity could have read daily unmoved the accounts of bloodshed, assassination and murder. So far as the present situation was concerned, it was for the authorities to act promptly and sternly and that was what he had advocated all along. The city did not possess any armed force which could intervene and deal out punishment to those who deserve it. It was necessary, in order to prevent repetition of such occurrences, that the hands of the authorities should be strengthened on the one hand and better feeling cultivated between the two communities on the other. It had been suggested that the leaders of the communities had failed in their duty. The leaders had failed to this extent, that they had not been able to make much impression on the present occasion, but it was not possible for the leaders to work as hard as they might have done to quell the disturbances which could only be suppressed by armed force. This meeting, he said, would be an index to the desire on the part of the leaders of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities to bring about good feeling and friendship. He suggested that some leading men of Calcutta on both sides should be chosen to form a committee to put their heads together and find out some procedure by which their purpose could be achieved.

PT. MALAVIYA ON DUTY OF LEADERS.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya agreed with Sir Abdur Rahim in condemning excess, as well as desecrations of places of worship, whether Hindu, Mahomedan or Sikh. He also agreed with Sir Abdur Rahim that it was primarily the duty of the police to put an end to those disturbances. It was a matter of shame and disgrace that these riots should have continued practically the whole of this month. He differed from Sir Abdur Rahim in that he felt that it was the duty of the leaders of both the communities to face the mobs and to try to control their passions, soothe their feelings and bring them back to a normal state of affairs. As regards political and other differences, he considered no political or other differences ought to come into consideration in this matter. The only thing that mattered at present was to put a stop to those unfortunate disturbances, to bring about better understanding between the two communities, impress on the Hindus and Mahomedans alike, that it was not a case of taking a Hindu life for a Mahomedan life or a Mahomedan life for Hindu life. The time of settling differences by the dagger or by lathis had gone.

INFLAMMATORY LEAFLETS.

Mr. Krishnakumar Mitter observed that the cause of the riots was the publication of inflammatory pamphlets and articles. There were intelligent people at the back of the disturbances and these pamphlets could not have been written by hooligans or "goondas." The writers of those pamphlets should be traced and the places from where they were issued should be stopped.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, said that he had no statement to make to clear his position. His position was perfectly clear before the riots, during the riots and would be clear even after the quarrels had subsided. He realised that no work in India could be done, political, social or otherwise, unless the Hindus and Mahomedans lived in amity and friendship with understanding between the two communities. He agreed with Mr. K. K. Mitter that there were brains behind this movement in Calcutta to-day. It was perfectly clear that unless they removed those brains behind the scenes, it was impossible to bring about amity and friendship. It was no use denying the fact that the brains working behind the scenes were actuated by political motives. Either those brains had got to be discredited by the people who were following them at the present moment or the Government had to be bold enough to put those brains away. It was no use passing resolutions. They must go to the root cause. Were they prepared to remove the influence of those people, whoever they might be? If they were not prepared to do that, they must leave the matter to the machine-guns and the police force. He suggested that steps should be taken to induce the shop-keepers to open their shops, that volunteer organisations should be recognised and arms should be supplied to respectable people.

BURDWAN ON MARTIAL LAW.

The Maharaja of Burdwan said it would not only be useless, but an act of folly to pass a number of resolutions at this meeting. Although he did not believe in giving a "carte blanche" to the authority by strengthening their hands, yet they should insist upon Government strengthening the police to put an end to daily occurrences of murder and assassination of poor people going about. This could not be done by Martial Law. It should be done by giving heart to those who had lost heart by giving courage to those who had lost courage, by opening business quarters in Calcutta again and by stating to the world at large that business could be done safely in this great city. It was quite true that there were brains behind those riots. It was also true that people were issuing excitable pamphlets and exciting the masses, but brains could not be got at in the shape of public enquiry. They should do their best to force the Government to act in such manner as to give greater confidence to people and not to shoot them by machine-guns or anything else. Machine-guns should not be the order of the day.

Babu Shyamsundar Chakravarty said that the only way to bring peace was armed peace. Both communities must be properly organised for self-defence.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said that they should find out who were at the root of the evil. They never knew anything like this in Bengal formerly.

Pandit Malaviya left for Allahabad to-night.—Free Press of India.

RETURNING SANITY.

SHOPS REOPEN IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Calcutta is returning to the normal, and to-day shops in North Calcutta were opened and business was done as before the riots. Though a few cases of hooliganism are being still heard of, generally the situation is quiet. The Governor, with the Commissioner of Police, toured round the affected area. He visited the hospitals and had a talk with the injured persons.

Altogether ten cases of assaults have been reported. A Marwari was stabbed by some Mahomedans to death last night. The police have made three arrests. An Indian Christian was stabbed in Corporation Street by two Mahomedans who were arrested at the Esplanade by the police after a hot chase.

Attempts at looting a few shops were frustrated by the police, who arrested a considerable number of "goondas" during the day.

53 DEAD: 399 INJURED.

As a result of to-day's round-up, 25 "goondas" were arrested. 32 up-country "durwans" from a two-storied house in Harrison Road have been taken into custody on the complaint of a Molem, who was assaulted yesterday. The Special Magistrate committed fifteen Mahomedan rioters on the charge of murdering a postal mail driver. Four medical students, who arrested a "goonda" with dagger, were awarded Rs. 50 each. Three dead bodies were removed to morgue from the Medical College Hospital. This brings up the total casualty to 59 and 399 injured.—Free Press of India.

"STAB NO MOSLEM."

PT. MALAVIYA'S APPEAL.

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed a largely attended meeting of Hindus at Burrabazzar this morning. His address lasted about an hour and he was heard with close attention throughout. Referring to the present state of things in Calcutta he said his heart bled to think of the tragedy which had been enacted and of the loss of life and suffering which it had entailed. Feelings had been deeply embittered and yet he would ask the audience to remember that there was such a thing as human brotherhood that no matter what religion we professed, no matter whether we were Hindus or Mahomedans or Christians or Jews, we all were sons of the same Father whom we all worshipped under different names. His main purpose in seeking this opportunity to meet them was to appeal to them to cease, so far as they were responsible for such a thing all indiscriminate assaults on Mahomedans. He hoped that Mahomedans would be making a similar response to the appeal of their leaders. Hindus must set the example and see that in their quarters there was not single case in which an innocent Mahomedan was assaulted or stabbed.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. F. Noyce, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as a member of the Tariff Board.

Mr. J. Coedstream, I.C.S., Legal Rememberancer has been appointed to act as Judge of the Lahore High Court vice Justice Martineau granted leave till the middle of July.

GENERAL STRIKE DECIDED.

(Continued from previous page).

neighbourhood are well prepared to meet emergencies and there is little likelihood of curtailed production for some time. Most of the cotton mills are now use electricity or depend upon municipal supplies which are not likely to be curtailed. Yet others have very big stocks of coal. Moreover, it has been recommended by short time committee that the American spinning section should cease work temporarily next week, and this will ease the matter. The general opinion is that the coal stoppage will only slightly interfere with the work.—Reuter.

"SHALL KEEP PEACE."

MR. COOK'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, May 1.

Interviewed by Reuter Mr. A. J. Cook, the Miners' Secretary, said:—"We shall urge the men to keep peace, protect the mines and carry on safety work. I will personally appeal to the men to observe the instructions so as to avoid any untoward incident that might possibly lead to bloodshed."—Reuter.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

GOVT'S PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

LONDON, May 1.

The Government have, as precautionary measure, moved detachments of troops into South Wales, Lancashire and Scotland.—Reuter.

COAL UNDER GOVT. CONTROL

TRADE UNIONS' OFFER.

LONDON, May 1.

(2-50 p.m.)—Orders have been received at South Wales ports to suspend the export of coal. Ships which have already sailed have been ordered by wireless to return. This is an indication that all coal in the country is under the control of the Government.

The Trade Unions offer to maintain the distribution of essential foodstuffs.—Reuter.

CONGRESS TO MAKE MOMENTOUS DECISION.

LONDON, May 1.

After the breakdown of the coal negotiations Mr. J. H. Thomas who received loud and long cheering told the midnight meeting of the Trade Union Congress delegates amid tumultuous applause that the Cabinet had made the biggest mistake in the history of the British Government. "We broke down on a phrase", added Mr. Thomas. "The Congress would be called upon today to make most momentous decision that anybody of the trade unionists had ever been called upon to make. The decision was not for hotheads. "We still want peace and the nation wants peace, and those who want war must once and for all take its responsibility."—Reuter.

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, April 30.

The Ministry of Health has issued a circular to the local authorities stating that the event of a national coal stoppage the Government would consider it necessary that a part of the organisation already arranged to cope with the emergencies should set itself in readiness to operate accordingly. The Ministry transmits in a circular list of Civil Commissioners d divisional staff which will be established upon the issue of proclamation under the Emergency Powers Acts should the Government deem such a proclamation necessary in national interests. The circular adds that if the stoppage is confined the coal industry it is hoped that it may not be necessary to expand this emergency organisation extensively or to call for recruits to assist in maintaining essenal services, but in the event of the stoppage of other industries affecting such services, it is hoped that the local authorities will co-operate to the fullest extent with volunteer service committees.

CIVIL COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

Ten Civil Commissioners have been appointed in view of a coal strike including Sir Philip Sassoon for the Eastern Division and Earl Winterton for South Midlands.—Reuter.

EMERGENCY PLANS.

LONDON, May 1.

Long drawn out tension before the coal negotiations broke down and the coal strike or lock out as the miners' sympathisers prefer to call it, came into being has been compared to that preceding Britain's declaration of war in 1914. Whether a parallel will be drawn closer or not depends upon the decision of the Trade Union Congress today with regard to what help the miners should get from other unions. Meanwhile, emergency plans to meet the national crisis are maturing. It is understood that the proclamation of national emergency was signed by the King last evening but it will not be issued unless circumstances warrant it

Arrangements for maintaining essential services will be in hands of ten Civil Commissioners, one for each of ten districts into which the country has been divided. The Postmaster General will be the Chief Civil Commissioner. Motor lorries began to assemble in Hyde Park last evening as a precautionary measure in order to ensure London's milk and produce supplies. The railway companies have prepared plans for skeleton services in the event of a general strike. Special trains are said to be ready at Plymouth dockyard and certain specialist naval rating have been notified to hold themselves in readiness.—Reuter.

MINERS' FIRM STAND.

LONDON, May 1.

Correspondence between the Premier and the Miners' representatives yesterday shows that in submitting the owners' offer Mr. Baldwin reiterated the offer made the previous day that the existing seven hour day would remain on the statute book and that only temporary legislation would be used to provide additional hours and that the Government would establish a commission not later than 31st December 1929 to advise whether as a result of reorganisation or better trade or both conditions in the coal industry and improved to such extent as to justify reversion to seven hours.

The miners, in the course of their reply, said that they noted with regret that although the report of the Royal Commission was issued on 6th March, the owners only submitted their proposal for a national wage agreement as late as 1-15 on the afternoon of 30th April when at least two-thirds of the mine-workers had been already locked out. They also pointed out that the proposal to increase hours of work was contrary to the findings of the Commission.

REDUCED WAGE UNACCEPTABLE.

Negotiations broke down because the miners finally and absolutely refused to accept the reduced wage at the 1921 rate before re-organisation of industry. The owners offered a uniform national minimum wage at 20 per cent over the standard, namely, the same percentage as in the case of the 1921 settlement. The offer was made on the basis of an eight-hour day because the owners were of opinion that in view of the poor state of the exporting districts it would otherwise be impossible to offer an acceptable uniform national minmium.

GOVERNMENT'S OFFER.

Government, in conveying this offer to the Trade Union representatives, guaranteed the carrying out of the Royal Commission's proposal for reorganisation.

Trade Unionists replied expressing their willingness to co-operate with Government in instituting such re-organisation and declaring that until re-organisation had brought the industry to greater prospertiy the miners should not be called upon to surrender any of their present inadequate wages conditions.

MINERS' FINAL REJECTION OF TERMS.

Government then enquired whether if the coal-owners suspended notices the mines would accept the recommendation of the Royal Commission that while reorganisation should be proceeded with the miners should consent to reduction wages in the meantime. The miners replied that they were not prepared to accept reduction of wages as preliminary to re-organisation of industry, but were prepared fully to consider all the difficulties of the industry when Government had initiated schemes of re-organisation.

Government finally offered, if the miners accepted the report of Commission including its wages recommendation, to establish an Advisory Committee, on which miners and owners would be represented, to advise the Minister of Mines with regard to re-organisation of industry.

The miners' leader in reply made it perfectly clear, that he would not accept any reduction of wages; so the negotiations terminated at 11-30.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN'S EFFORTS TO AVERT CATASTROPHE

LONDON, April 30.

5 p.m.—The coal situation was exceedingly critical throughout the day. Mr. Baldwin asked the miners' representatives to be in his room in the House of Commons at 10-30 in the morning. They were still awaiting him there at noon, as Mr. Baldwin was still engaged at Downing Street with the coal-owners' negotiating committee, whose revised offer, it is understood was based on eight hour's day with a slightly reduced wage.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL MEETING.

Meanwhile, a hurriedly convened meeting of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress intensified the expectaney of dramatic developments. The meeting lasted an hour. Subsequently fifteen hundred delegates to the conference of affiliated Unions assembled awaiting the outcome of the conversations between Mr. Baldwin and the miners at the House of Commons. It was expected that a statement would be made in the Commons at four in the afternoon, but the House adjourned without any statement being made. Mr. Baldwin having already left. The miners are considering the owners' proposals.

MINERS REJECT OWNER'S OFFER.

The belief that a general strike is inevitable was strengthened when it was unofficially announced that the miners had rejected the revised offer, and it was learned that a special meeting of the Cabinet had been summoned late in the afternoon, while arrangements are being made to bring the whole of the miners' delegates and the executives of two hundred Unions affiliated to the Trade Union Congress together early in the evening when a vital decision is expected to be taken, as the miners are acting in conjunction with the whole of Trade Union movement.—Reuter

HIS MAJESTY'S CONCERN.

(THE FOLLOWING ARE PRE-STRIKE TELEGRAMS)

LONDON, April 30.

The King has arrived from Windsor to attend the Privy Council meeting at Buckingham Palace.

The coal-owners arrived at the House of Commons at five in the afternoon, and the miners and Trade Union representatives also attended. It is rumoured that the negotiations will be re-opened.

UNIONIST WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

A demonstration of women Unionists at Albert Hall at which Sir Austin Chamberlain in the course of a speech touching foreign policy emphasised the gravity of the coal situation closed with the audience standing in silent prayer for several minutes, the silence being in the end broken by the organ playing the National Anthem.—Reuter.

APPOINTMENT OF DIVISIONAL CIVIL COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, May 1.

Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson is Chief Civil Commissioner with head quarters at Whitehall. Tn Divisional Civil Commissioners, with respective emergency offices, are members of Parliament. Major Cope (London), Sir P. Sassoon (Cambridge), Col. G. F. Stanley (Birmingham), Lord Winterton (Reading), Capt. King (Nottingham), Capt Hacking (Leeds), Major Hennessy (Liverpool), Lt.-Col. Moore-Brabazon (Newcastle on-Tyne), the Earl of Ciarendon (Cardiff), and Earl Stanhope (Bristol).

KING'S PROCLAMATION.

"STATE OF EMERGENCY EXISTS"

LONDON, May 1.

The Proclamation published in the Gazette dated Buckingham Palace, 30th April, says: Whereas the present immediate threat of cessation of work in the coal mines constitutes a state of emergenly under the Emergency Powers Act 1920, we do, by and with advice of the Privy Council, declare that a state of emergency exists.—Reuter.

REJECTED BY MINERS.

LONDON, April 30

The Miners have rejected the owners' revised offer.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 30.

(11-50 p.m.).—It is officially announced that the coal ngeotiations have failed and that the strike will begin at midnight.—Reuter.

MAY DAY IN POLAND.

COMMUNISTS STORM TOWN HALL,

LONDON, May 2.

The May Day apparently passed off quietly everywhere except in Poland. A Warsaw message reports that riots occurred between the Socialists and Communists. Mounted police charged several times, as a result of which three persons were killed and forty injured. The Communists tried to storm the Town Hall, but were dispersed. One man was killed and fourteen injured.—Reuter.

SNAP THE FETTER.

(Continued from previous page).

Council we must forget all our differences and try our utmost to secure as many seats as possible in the Bombay Legislative Council. Unity and strenuous work are the two factors upon which we must rivet our attention. Let us gird up our loins and embark upon a vigorous propaganda of arousing the masses to the necessity and desirability of electing men of our party in a large number. We must explain to our people that the Swarajists talk of achieving high things, but as a matter of fact without achieving them they have ruined the interests of the people by their tactics and whimsical methods. In order to increase the strength of our party in the Bombay Legislative Council we must carry on our propaganda of election on systematic and regular lines of action. Let us elect such persons as will have sufficient time, will, power, courage and ability to champion the cause of the people in our Bombay Legislative Council.

TAKE TO BEGGING BOWL.

The obstructive attitude of the Swarajists is responsible for the postponement of further reforms. The proper course to attain the provincial autonomy is to work the present reforms to the fullest possible advantage by co-operating with Government wherever co-operation is necessary and opposing Government wherever opposition is essential in the interest of the public good. The policy of co-operation with and goodwill towards Government will surely induce the British Parliament to grant further reforms to the people of this country.

Concluding the President said. There has been wide spread misconception about the nature, scope and object of our Non-Brahmin movement. Ours is indeed a movement of the real amelioration of the masses. Our Opponents in the so-called higher classes are by temperament and tradition incapable of grasping the inner meaning of this mass movement. Their domestic upbringing, mental equipment and social environment have given them distinct bias in favour of class interests and they will use their utmost efforts by creating divisions in our own ranks. We have to labour hard in a spirit of self-help and self-sacrifice, inspired by the zeal of missionaries and genuine fraternal love for our down-trodden brethren. Let us spread far and wide the benefits of primary education under the new dispensation of the Compulsory Education Act. Let us train our children for military careers as the same are gradually open to them.

CABLE ITEMS

Alan Cobham was presented on Friday with their Simms Gold Medal by the Institution of the Aeronautical Engineers in recognition of the services to aviation. His mechanic Elliott also received a silver medal.

In the One Thousand Guineas, the starting price of Pillion was 25 to 1 against.—Reuter.

Lord Meston has accepted the chairmanship of the Empire Settlement and Community Settlement Committee the object of which is the settlement in the Dominions of people with small fixed incomes.

CALCUTTA LEADERS CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Representative Conference:—

That a committee of Hindus and Mahomedans be formed to consider and report as early as possible what steps should be taken to bring about the restoration of good feeling between members of the Hindu and Mahomedan community in Calcutta.

That the names of members of the committee be selected later and announced at the next meeting.

That this conference, while deploring and condemning the brutal outrages committed by certain members of the two great communities in Calcutta, cannot exonerate Government of the blame in that in the beginning sufficient and proper protection was not given to the citizens of Calcutta, nor were other adequate measures promptly adopted to prevent the situation getting out of hand; and the conference places on record its regret that this state of affairs should have been allowed to occur in the Premier City of the Empire.—A.P.

LEGISLATURE AND WOMEN

REMOVAL OF ELECTORAL DISQUALIFICATION.

SIMLA, April 30.

Amendments to the electoral rules of all Legislative Bodies are notified regarding the removal of disqualification.

The Provincial Council can, after one month's notice, pass a resolution recommending that women in general or any class of women not otherwise disqualified, be allowed to be elected or nominated as members of the Provincial Council. Similarly the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State can pass a resolution after a month's notice permitting women in general or any class of women to be elected or nominated as members of either body from the constituencies where they are not disqualified for the election to the Provincial Councils. In the case of the Ajmere-Merwara and Delhi constituencies, the Assembly is empowered to pass a resolution removing the electoral ser disqualification and placing them on the same footing as women in other provinces. Whenever a resolution on the subject is passed by any Legislative body the Government concerned shall make regulations giving effect to it.—A.P.

"CHICHIBU MARU" DISASTER.

99 SURVIVORS PICKED UP.

LONDON, May 1.

Tokio.—A rescuing steamer has picked up 99 survivors of the "Chichibu Maru" (mentioned in the message of 28th April,) who have reached the shore, but 150 are still missing.—Reuter.

The message referred to above reads as under:—

"A message from Hakodate states that s.s. "Chichibu Maru" ras aground off Horomushiro, Kurile Islands, during a storm, 230 persons are missing."

CALCUTTA'S GOONDAS.

WILL THEY MAKE BOMBAY THEIR RENDEZVOUS?

BOMBAY POLICE ON THE QUI VIVE.

The Hindu-Muslim riot in Calcutta has created somewhat panicky situation in Bombay in view of the fact of the police authorities there having taken precautionary measures to round up "goondas" for quelling the riots. Most of whom have left that city to make their abode at different places. Bombay being a cosmopolitan city the Bombay Police are afraid that some of the "goondas" may naturally turn their attention to the city and make it their rendezvous. They are therefore on the "qui vive" to meet the menace and are seriously considering about the precautionary measures to be adopted to prevent the ingress of these undesirable guests.

DEATH OF EX-JUDGE OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

LONDON, May 1.

The death has occurred of Sir William Teunon.—Reuter.

(Sir William Teunon, retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court, entered the Indian Civil Service in 1883. He held several offices in the Service of the Government of Bengal including those of District and Sessions Judge, Legal Rememberancer to the Government and Secretary to the Lieut-Governor's Legislative Council. He retired from Service in 1922.)

SIR BASIL SCOTT DEAD.

LONDON, May 2.

Tangier.—The death has occurred here of Sir Basil Scott, ex-Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay.—Reuter.

(Sir Basil Scott was born in June 1859. He was educated at Haileybury and Balliol College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1883 and admitted as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court in 1885. In 1899 he was appointed Acting Advocate-General and in the next year became Advocate-General which post he held till 1908 when he became Chief Justice of Bombay.)

It is notified that applications for references to the Rates Advisory Committee may be submitted to the Agents of Railways concerned from May 1st, 1926.

Legal Practitioners Fees Act 1926 and Civil Procedure Code, Second Amendment Act of 1926 both come into force on June 1st this year.

POLICY OF HUSH HUSH.

GOVT. & BACK BAY MUDDLE.

EFFECT ON BOMBAY'S FINANCES.

The first quarterly general meeting of the current year of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Saturday, Mr. Lalji Naranji, M. L. C., presiding.

In reviewing the situation for the last quarter the president said:—

The outstanding event of the last quarter was, if I may be allowed to say so, our holding a public meeting to protest against the Development Department muddle. I need not enter into the details of the sad and unedifying history of this Department as I have dealt with it at length in my speech at that public meeting. The resolutions passed at that meeting called for a Commission of Enquiry consisting of representatives of public bodies to enquire into the origin and activities of the Department and to apportion the relative blame and responsibility for the failure of the Backbay Reclamation scheme and to suggest what steps should be taken to prosecute the scheme or otherwise so as to minimise the losses as far as possible. The Government of Bombay have appointed a Committee of Engineers to go into the question of costs of filling up the blocks 1, 2 and 8 and to examine the estimates prepared by the Department. I do not know whether this examination is to include estimates of the receipts also because everything depends on the anticipations for there being a demand for an additional 100 flats a year at Rs. 450|- per month and for land year by year as anticipated in the majority report. As this Committee contains men with experience of Bombay property values we shall all await their conclusions on the receipt side of the scheme with great interest. We may expect the publication of this report by about June. In the meanwhile, so far as the public are concerned, they are afraid that the Commission of Enquiry for which there was a practically unanimous demand on the part of the people and the business community specially, is not going to mature at all. It was a demand which was voiced not only from one section of the public but from all the different sections and even from the Bombay Legislative Council itself. The Government have not made any move in the direction of meeting the wishes of the people upto this time lending justification for the apprehension that they may not take any action at all and may continue their policy of hush-hush—a policy which is mainly responsible upto this time for all the disaster which has overtaken the activities of the Department. We are faced with the curious spectacle of everyone concerned trying to throw the responsibility on the shoulders of somebody else. It will not be to the enhancement of prestige of the Government to refuse to appoint any Commission of Enquiry. This Commission should have as its personnel representatives of Indian public bodies like this Chamber and its terms of reference should include not only the Back Bay scheme but also the Suburban Development and the Tenement for Workmen Schemes, both of which I fear, and specially the former, will disclose almost the same sort of mismanagement, miscalculations and extravagance which has been evidenced in the handling of the affairs of this important Department. I need not assure you that your Committee will carefully watch every development which occurs with regard to this matter and will not fail to press forward the public view before the authorities. What has to be borne in mind by the Government is that they should on no account, under the influence of wrong theories, have a Commission only of non-Bombay men as what is wanted in this case is thorough knowledge and experience of this City. All the money which has been wasted on this Department will not have gone in vain if the Government will even now realise that it is far better even as a business proposition to delegate the executive authority in the mands of the Ministers who will feel themselves responsible to the Legislative Council and so indirectly to the public. The whole manner in which the affairs of the Development Department have been handled strengthens the case considerably, to my mind, for a complete Provincial autonomy. The Development Department was from its very inception administered, as you all know, by the Reserved Departments, and so the fiction that Reserved Departments carry on their part of the Administration efficiently stands exploded.

CAUSES OF DEFICIT.

It is due to the abnormally heavy burdens placed on the revenue of the Presidency by the Development Department and schemes like the Sukkur Barrage as also want of adequate retrenchment in the usual expenditure that the Government of Bombay was faced with a deficit of about Rs. 70 lakhs at the time of the last budget. This deficit was met by increasing Court-fees and Stamp Duty on transfer of property in the City of Bombay. You must have seen the tendency in recent time for the Government to call upon this City to subscribe to any additional expenditure that may be incurred by the Government and this City is expected to make up its losses. The additional taxation imposed by the Government on the Presidency of Bombay in recent times was Rs. 91 lakhs and of which about Rs. 75 lakhs came only from the City of Bombay. This City is conveniently taken to be a milch-cow not only by the Government of Bombay but also by the Government of India. This attitude of the Government finds a support also from a few members of the Bombay Legislative Council coming from the mofussil districts. Bombay has never grudged putting up its fair share and even more than its fair share to the development of the Presidency and unofficially to the alleviation of distress whenever there is any in any part of the Presidency. Her charity and philanthropy are well-known but there is a limit to the taxable capacity even of Bombay and, as your Committee have time after time said, this taxable capacity has now reached its limit. His Excellency the Ag. Governor, when Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, pointed out that Bombay raised a revenue of approximately Rs. 7 per head while Bengal raised a revenue of Rs. 2 and Madras of Rs. 3|8. The share of Bombay in this amount of Rs. 7 must be large. The recent step, therefore, taken by the Government is saddling this City with an enhanced Stamp Duty on transfer of property is yet one more burden added to the financial responsibility of this City. All such actions, if the Government are not warned in time, will be tantamount to killing the hen that lays the golden eggs. It is natural perhaps for some of our friends in the mofussil to think Bombay is getting the best of everything when they see projects like the Development Department undertaken specially for this City. What is overlooked, however, is that it is the trade and industries of which this City is the centre that the prosperity of the whole Presidency depends on and that if the prosperity of this port is shaken through short-sighted measures and through ever-increasing burdens on the trade and industries of this city, the rural districts and the cities and towns in the mofussil will also be the sufferers.

CURRENCY COMMISSION REPORT.

The Under-Secretary of State for India made a mistake, it appears, when he replied to an interpellation in the House of Commons, that the Report of the Currency Commission might be published in April or May. The Report will, it seems, now be published somewhere by the end of June. In the meanwhile, the Government of India, instead of waiting for this report which is expected to settle many an outstanding question with regard to finance, currency and exchange, have again begun their favourite game of manipulation of exchange. Though the telegram addressed by your Committee to the Government of India was not despatched during the period under report but at a later date, I take the liberty of referring to it here, because of the great importance of the question. A cryptic Note in the daily Press drew the attention of your Committee to a transfer which was made on the 6th April of rupees three crores from the Treasury balances of the Government of India in India to their balances with the Secretary of State in London through the Paper Currency Reserve. Your Committee were afraid that this action of the Government was with a view to prevent exchange going back towards its pre-war, level as it seemed to be doing. They plainly said in their above telegram that unless Government could demonstrate to the contrary the step taken by them must be considered in the nature of the Reverse Bills in its ultimate effect and analogous to similar transfers of 1922-23 with a view to raise exchange, because there had been no necessity proved of increasing the balances with the Secretary of State when he had got fourteen and a half million pounds in hand at the end of March, nor was there any reason shown why such remittance could not be made in the ordinary way. The step taken also meant a depletion of our gold resources making more difficult the establishment of the Gold Standard which Indian opinion has unanimously asked for. There has since been a further rupees one crore of similar transfers, but this time without any announcement in advance, most probably because of the protests that the first operation had evoked.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

The depression of trade, so far as Bombay is concerned, is unfortunately just as bad as ever. Anglo-Indian critics frequently call us prophets of pessimism, but the conditions, in which merchants engaged in several trades find themselves in Bombay, are really deplorable. Of the many contributory causes leading to this situation a careful study does not appear to have been made, and from this point of view the Government of India have failed to discharge one of their obligations, because in several other countries, particularly in the United Kingdom, more than one committee has sat to consider the factors leading to the disappearance of profitable activities in several trades. The prompt assistance rendered to industry and trade under the Safeguarding of Industries Act and the Trade Facilities Act finds no parallel here, and in spite of the formula of discriminating protection accepted by Government, many concerns, in which the hard-earned savings of the people were invested, have gone into liquidation or have been closed down. I will only refer to the outstanding case of several cement factories. The greatest of all industries, which has been hard hit, is, however, the textile industry and the fact that Government were so tardy in the abolition of the Excise does not give grounds for great hopes that any radical measures would be taken by them for coming to the asssistance of this premier industry. At the same time I hope that the negotiations, which are now going on for conditions, under which a comprehensive enquiry should take place in the textile industry, will mature and will lead shortly to the enunciation of a programme in more than one direction, by which Government can assist the Mills in Bombay, which give employment to so many people directly and indirectly support the prosperity of this great port. I hope the Government will not leave us, as usual, to complain about the personnel, but will put people in whom the Indian commercial community can have implicit confidence.

CALCUTTA RIOTS.

Before I conclude. I cannot help referring to the tragic events which have taken place in Calcutta. During the last few years these fratricidal disturbances have taken place in several parts of the country but nowhere else, if we except the Moplah riot, has there been an agony of such a prolonged character as Calcutta has experienced. These Calcutta riots have, besides intensifying the bitterness between the two communities, done immense and terrible harm to the trade of Calcutta. Bombay has got a large trade with Calcutta specially in locally made cotton goods and so the textile industry also has suffered a good deal through these disturbances. Neither the Provincial nor the Imperial Governments, nor the leaders of the people can afford to watch quietly all events of such a character and magnitude specially after this Calcutta storm. Steps must be taken and taken at once with a view to eliminate as far as possible all these communal bickerings and quarrels and the restoration of the relations to a normal level. Surely the Hindus and the Moslems have lived in this country for centuries and should have, by this time, known to put up with each other's idiosynerasies. How then have they suddenly found out that they cannot live with each other and that the best interests of the country are served not by living in peace and concord but by trying to attack each other in all their relations of life? It is the biggest problem which confronts not only the political leaders but also the business community and I am sure that the latter will co-operate in taking any steps which are deemed advisable or essential for securing internal peace between the two leading communities in the country and which will stabilise trade and industries of the country.

WAY OUT OF MUTUAL DESTRUCTION.

SHRADDHANANDJI'S SUGGESTION.

DELHI, April 30.

In the course of two signed leaders in the "Liberator", Swami Shraddhanand contradicts the allegations of the Ali Brothers in their statements against Hindu leaders and the Shuddhi and Sangathan movements.

Swamiji declares that even if Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Nehru arrived at some understanding with Khilafatists without consulting the Hindu Mahasabha leaders, their decision will fall on deaf ears among the Hindus.

He advises the Khilafat leaders that, instead of trying to obtain "Fatwas" from Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Nehru, (for Mahatma Gandhi will not interfere), let them with the assistance of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and others meet Pandit Malaviya and other Hindu leaders for the purpose of devising ways and means for saving both communities from mutual destruction.—A. P.

ARVI RIOT CASE.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL CONTEMPT OF COURT.

WARDHAGANJ, May 1.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, leading defence counsel in the Arvi Riot Case, brought to the notice of the Sessions Judge that Government had started a departmental enquiry against Mr. Pahade, Naib Tahsildar of Arvi and a witness for the prosecution. He remarked that this was prejudicial to the trial.

Mr. Paisley, one of the defence counsel, submitted that the action of the Deputy Commissioner who was conducting the enquiry was tantamount to contempt of Court.

The Sessions Judge has expressed his opinion that the Departmental enquiry should not be conducted until the end of the trial. It was suggested that the Judge should write to the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner who was in Wardha, and if he did not get a favourable reply of suspension of the Departmental enquiry, they should wire to the Home Member. The reply to the Sessions Judge's letter is awaited.

The public prosecutor also thought it advisable that the departmental enquiry be suspended. The hearing of the case continues to-day.—Free Press of India.

OPEN TO INDIANS

KING'S COMMISSION IN VET. CORPS.

SIMLA, May 1.

The Secretary of State for India has approved of King's Commissions in the Indian Army Veterinary Corps being opened to qualified Indian students of the Dehra Dun Military College. Students desirous of joining the Corps and who are selected will be required to proceed to the United Kingdom to take the preliminary examination for admission to a veterinary college in the United Kingdom and if successful, to study for the M.R.C.V.S. degree.—A. P.

SABARMATI PACT.

(Continued from page 7.)

cision. It is understood Mr. Chintamani is reaching Sabarmati directly.

A SOCIAL FUNCTION.

After the conference with the leaders of the Indian National Party was over, there was a pleasant social gathering in the evening. Mr. Jayakar was at home to Pandit Motilal Nehru and a few select friends representing public men of all schools of thought to afford facilities for an informal exchange of views on prospects of an all-party unity. Amongst those who respondend to the invitation were Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Besant, Sir C. Setalvad, Sir M. V. Joshi, Hon. Mr. Mammohandas Ramji, Messrs. Lalji Naranji, H. P. Mody, Mavji Govindji Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Kanji Dwarkadas, L. R. Tairsee, L. B. Bhopatkar, H. P. Mody, Manu Subedar, N. H. Belgaumwala, M. B. Welkar, D. V. Gokhale, M. C. Chagla, D. G. Dalvi, B. G. Kaparde, S. Srinivasa Iyengar, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, S. Satyamurthi, M. V. Abhyankar, and Shivaprasad Gupta. A very pleasant evening was spent and the guests mixed freely and also discussed the pros and cons of their respective views, though there were few conversions, if any at all.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Rangaswami Iyengar, Satyamurthi, Jamnadas Mehta and Sheoprasad Gupta left by to-night's Gujarat Mail for Sabarmati with a view to utilise to-morrow to discuss the objections raised to the pact with Mahatmaji. Monday is the silence day for Mahatmaji but it is understood, he has agreed to listen to the different views held on the pact, even though he would not be able to break his silence.

Mr. Jayakar and the Hon. Mr. Patel saw Pandit Motilalji off at the station.

It is understood Mr. B. G. Horniman has joined the Swaraj Party formally and been elected to the General Council by the Bombay branch to enable him to take an active part in leading the opposition to the pact at the meeing of the general council of the Swaraj Party.

Mr. Sen Gupta, the Bengal Swarajist leader is expected to arrive to-morrow en route to Sabarmati with a contingent of delegates for the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

Messrs. Kelkar, Aney and Dr. Moonje, the Responsivist leaders are arriving to-morrow. The Executive Committee of the Responsive Co-operation Party meets formally to-morrow to consider the Sabarmati pact as well as the question of the members of the party joining the Indian National Party,—a question which has been pending consideration for a long time. Pissibilities are, that irrespective of the fate of the pact, the Responsivists will resolve to permit their leaders to join the Indian National Party.—Free Press of India.

"A BETRAYAL OF THE PEOPLE"

NO CO-OPERATION WITHOUT RESPONSE.

A public meeting was held at the Marwari Vidyalaya on Friday evening, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai presiding. Speeches were made on the Sabarmati Pact, by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, B. G. Horniman, P. Joseph and also by the Chairman. All of them practically opposed the terms of the Compromise.

IMPORTANCE OF SABARMATI PACT.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the Compromise arrived at at Sabarmati between the two wings of the Swaraj Party was very important in view of the previous Congress resolutions on the subject. The Congress at Cawnpore had resolved to consider Provincial Autonomy and complete removal of Dyarchy as the two principal items of the National demands. Until those demands were satisfied by the Government, no response was to be made by the Indian nation according to the Congress resolution. But the Sabarmati Compromise had, in supersession of that resolution, thought fit to consider if the initiative, power and responsibility given to the Ministers were sufficient to be counted as response to the popular demand. It was forgotten there that those things were actually given on paper to the Ministers by Government, but were denied in practice. The Minister had always to be guided by the Governor in all matters and if he did not agree with the Governor the latter had a right to dismiss him. That was the reason why a certain vote of censure proposed in the Council had to be withdrawn for fear of its being lost because the Minister was backed by Government.

THE DECIDING AUTHORITY.

Moreover, the Pact wanted that the legislators were to decide whether the response from the Government was sufficient or not; and a committee of two was the final authority on the subject. The speaker did not agree with that arrangement. He said that the Congress and Congress alone should be the sovereign power in India, and a question of such vital importance should necessarily be decided by the Congress.

Continuing Mr. Desai said that dyarchy was, in all circumstances, unworkable; and there should be no co-operation with the Government until the national demands were satisfied. That was the real and only response. Therefore, the Compromise that was to be ratified at Sabarmati ought to be in more clear terms

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he was very keen on the question of unity between the Responsivists and the Swarajists. He hoped to present a united front to the Government and run elections on behalf of the Congress. But the Sabarmati Pact, that brought about the Compromise was not at all clear. The national demands, as asked for in the Assembly and the Congress, were: (1) complete abolition of dyarchy, (2) full Provincial Autonomy and (3) a fully-elected Council on as wide a franchise as possible.

VAGUE TERMS.

If the Sabarmati Compact adhered to these demands he would welcome that Compact. But he was afraid the terms of the compromise were not clear and were vague. He did not know whether they were intentionally made vague or through an accident. He did not mean to impute any motives to the leaders; but he could not understand them. What he wanted was one weight and one measure.

He thought that by the said compromise, leaders tried to make out that if the superfluous restrictions placed on dyarchy were removed, dyarchy itself was not unworkable. That was an absurd idea. Dyarchy in itself was absolutely unworkable. So long as the "Reserved" half was not made responsible to the Council, and Provincial Autonomy not granted, no offices in the gift of Government could be accepted. Even in the "Transferred" departments the Civilians were not the subordinates of the Minister, but were his masters as they could, in no circumstances, be dismissed by him.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE INCIDENT

The speaker in support of his statement quoted the Grant Medical College incident that happened when Dr. R. P. Paranjpye was the Education Minister, and said that he was unable to do anything to Col. Carter though he held him responsible.

For all such reasons he demanded that the leaders who meet at Sabarmati next week should make the terms of the Compromises as clear as possible and show to the public that they in no way modified the National demands made at Cawnpore.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that he hated the word "Compromise" and held that there could be no compromise on the essential political principles. He would have welcomed the proposed Compromise had it been between the two wings of the Congress or between two Indian political parties

A COMPROMISE WITH GOVT.

But he held that the present movement was for a Compromise with the Government which was bent upon obstructing their national progress. He was not prepared to believe that the Pact did not affect the Central legislature. The Pact, in fact, affected the very principle of the Congress for which the nation was fighting for the last ten years. He could not understand now Messrs. Nehru and Jayakar could think of effecting such a Compromise! The proper authority was for that purpose the Congress itself. The resolution passed by the Cawnpore Congress was uncompromising, and if any change was sought to be made in that resolution a special session of the Congress ought to be summoned, and the issue decided by it. Anything short of that would mean a betrayal of the Congress.

"LEADERS UNFAIR TO FOLLOWERS."

Mr. Pothan Joseph, who was the last to speak, said that leaders from all the directions and corners issued statements and interviews and were as such very unfair to their followers. If the followers thought that the leaders were going too far, it was upto them to cry halt. He thought that the Congress was the supreme authority to which all questions of such grave importance ought to be referred; and if the leaders wanted to come to a compromise they must get the assent of the whole country to it through a special session of the Congress.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings said that Mr. J. K. Mehta who was unable to attend the meeting had expressed his sympathy with the object of the meeting. The meeting then dispersed.

REJECT SABARMATI PACT.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

MADRAS, April 30.

At a meeting of the Madras Congress Committee a resolution was passed requesting the All-India Congress Committee to reject the Sabarmati Pact at the coming meeting.—A. P.

ANDHRA'S APPEAL.

MADRAS, April 30.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has accepted by a majority the resolution that the Sabarmati pat is opposed to the best interests of the country as it contemplates possibilities of acceptance of office and is in contravention to the spirit of the resolutions hitherto adopted by the Congress and therefore requests the All-India Congress Committee to reject the said pact.—A. P.

MADRAS SWARAJ PARTY'S PROTEST.

MADRAS, May 1.

The Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party at the meeting to consider the Sabarmati Pact passed a resolution protesting against the pact and urging upon the all India Congress Committee not to ratify the same.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of swami Iyengar, MLA., and S. Satyamurthi Swarajya Party in Madras, A Ranga-MLC., left Madras last night for Bombay en route to Ahmedabad to attend the A. I. C. C. Meeting.—A.P.

CALCUTTA RETURNING TO NORMAL.

NO MORE FIGHTING.

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The situation continued to be quiet throughout the day and up till late at night not a single case of assault had been reported. There was no admission of any injured person in any of the hospitals. The police were vigilant throughout and Mr. Carter, Assistant Commissioner of Police with sergeants and armed police patrolled the Burra Bazar area and induced shop-keepers to open shops. Shops were opened in the afternoon, but the tension of feeling is still running high.

The Marwari who was stabbed at the crossing of the Mechu Bazar and the Amherst Streets on Wednesday last died in the Medical College Hospital to-day. This brings the total number of deaths up-to-date to 52.—A. P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION EVIDENCE.

LONDON, April 30.

The Indian Currency Commission, to-day, took the evidence of Mr. George Roberts, vice-President of the National City Bank, New York, and ex-Director of the United States Mint.—Reuter.

DO YOU WANT BUSINESS?
Then ADVERTISE in
"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA"
(ESTABLISHED 1868.)
LARGEST CIRCULATION AMONG INDIANS.
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
Has done its humble best for the country.
For rates Apply to the SECRETARY,
A. B. PATRIKA, Ltd.,
CALCUTTA.

WHEN AT
SIMLA,
MAHABLESHWAR
AND
MATHERAN
Messrs. POHLOMAL
News Agency, SIMLA,
Messrs. MAHABLESHWAR STORES & PHARMACY,
Main Steet, MAHABLESHWAR
Messrs. N. LORDS, Matheran Stores,
MATHERAN.
Will supply
DAILY and SUNDAY
"CHRONICLE"
AT ONE ANNA.
Read "CRONICLE" for News and Views.

When Trifles .. ..
Worry You .. ..
You are run down and need
NERVINUS
(WITH GOLD)
AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in LASSITUDE; TROPICAL DEBILITY; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES; ANÆMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES, IMPOTENCY; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Extra Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. charges extra. Lieut. G. Thoy, General Hospital, Landikotal—Patient derived great benefit by the use of Nervinus and Liniment. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad—good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H, darter, Bombay.—quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq. B. A. Deputy Collector, Vellore—Done me considerable good. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon—I cannot live without Nervinus. Obtainable from Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tel: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR or direct from Agents: Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay E. Speechly, Esqr., Karachi, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

AMBER TIPS
INDIA'S FINEST TEA

WHY LOOK OLD?
SAMPLE FREE.

This "Kalvaid Hair-Dye" instantaneously turns the white hair into the natural deep-black colour and makes them smooth, shining and lastingly jet-black. Price per phial Re. 1-2. Small phial As. 10. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 6.

On remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.
SCORPION STINGS.

This medicine removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage from 1 to 3 packets As. 3.

On receipt of Rs. 4, one dozen phials are sent free of postal charges.
LEUCODERMA.

A small patch of "WHITE LEPROSY" is cured free if the patient comes to our office. On receipt of As. 4, a sample is sent by post. Price per small phial Rs. 2 & per big phial Rs. 3. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 5.
Leprosy patients are also cured by correspondence.
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.
152, Harrison Road, Bara-Bazar, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID", Calcutta.

THE MOST POPULAR PAPER IN NORTHERN INDIA
The Hindustan Times,
Is the best advertising medium, being issued from the Imperial City and having a very wide circulation in the provinces of U. P., the Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajputana Delhi, N. W. F. Provinces, and the Indian States.
Apply:—
MANAGER,
HINDUSTAN TIMES, DELHI

A REQUEST
To The Municipalities and Local Boards.
THE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
under your management annually consume a large quantity of Tinctures and other Spirituous Preparations and your expenditure thereof must be equally large. To effect economy without sacrifice in quality decide to use
ALEMBIC'S "B. P." TINCTURES.
¶ They are guaranteed for their quality, strength and therapeutical activity.
¶ They have stood the test by the Medical Profession during the last 18 years.
¶ They are available at comparatively cheap rates owing to differential duty on Indian Manufactured Rectified Spirit.
For quotations etc., please write to :—
THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS, Co., Ltd.
Works—Baroda ——— Stores—Princess Street, BOMBAY.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.
This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorrhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every respect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can see it with unexpected result. Trial is solited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to
S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

KEATINGS
POWDER
KILLS
BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES
SOLD IN TINS ONLY
BRITISH MADE
SOLE AGENTS:—
HERBERT, SON & CO. LTD.,
11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

"THY WILL BE DONE ON EARTH"

(Continued from page 7.)

also deal with the larger and broader issues of the whole subject rather than with the details.

May I say, however, at once that I fully realise the importance of the issue that Mahatma Gandhi has raised in the last number of "Young India" To-morrow, I hope to see him and to talk over the matter through and through with him, from beginning to end. In such matters so much depends upon the personalities with whom one has to do in South Africa and the person in South Africa behind the phrase. Now it is easy for me to picture Doctor Malan and General Hertzog actually using a phrase about 'safe-guarding Western standards of life by just and legitimate means'; and I have often heard them talking about these very things. Mahatmaji has also known South Africa better than any Indian living; and he also knows intimately the chief actors in the South African Indian drama to-day. Therefore, let the Indian public wait a little while, and not be too anxious about what I have said in a tired mood to the Press to-day; and I will promise, when we have had our full talk, to give to the public my very best and most carefully considered opinion. My own suggested formula was a very simple one. It was 'an open conference with no commitments and no reservations on either side.' I wanted every subject on either side, where there were difficulties felt, to be open to full and free discussion. But even taking the formula offered, namely safe-guarding Western standards of life by just and legitimate means,' I think I can understand its meaning in the minds of both General Hertzog and Dr. Malan, with whom I have had hours and hours of conversation on these very subjects. Let me say, without committing myself too hastily, that my first impression and interpretation of the words was quite definitely, that very second alternative which Mahatma Gandhi puts forward, namely, (to quote his words) 'the reasonable sanitary and economic laws of common applicability, ensuring on the part of all a standard of life in keeping with hygienic and sanitary requirements, and regulation of all business in conformity with the European standard.' That is certainly my own impression of their meaning, after a few hours' hurried and interrupted thinking.

TWO HUMILIATING BILLS ON THE ANVIL.

Let me pass on. We have to remember that the Asiatic Bill which has been postponed is not the only Bill discriminating against Indians that has been brought before the present Parliament. There is also the Colour Bar Bill which in the long run seems to me to be still more humiliating and insulting to Indians than the Asiatic Bill itself. We have to fight this Bill now with all our might and try to defeat it, for it appears, to an exceedingly large number of people in South Africa and an even larger number of people outside South Africa neither 'just' nor 'legitimate' to take away from a skilled person the right to exercise the skill of his hands,—the skill which God himself has given him,—simply because the pigment of his skin is not the exact colour of my own. I know the reasons that are brought forward, and the arguments used,—that the White man cannot compete with the coloured man, and that in open competition the White man will go to the wall and the coloured man will be sweated. But what if the coloured man agreed to observe the hygienic and sanitary requirements of the European and to live in every sense of the word a 'decent' life? Is he still to be debarred from mechanical, skilled occupation under a Colour Bar Bill merely because of his race and birth, without any regard to his worth and skill and merit? We are fighting this Bill constitutionally every step of the way; and if it is ever unfortunately passed, we shall go on struggling still to get it repealed, because we cannot believee that is God's law. Its very name of 'Colour Bar' Bill revolts us, because we cannot believe that God who causes His sun to shine upon all His children ever meant them to be deprived of their birth-right of manual skill and intelligence which he himself has given them.

I am glad to say that the news I heard unofficially, before I left South Africa, was very slightly more reassuring; and that there is still just a hope that this Bill also may be postponed pending a further enquiry into its economic necessity or otherwise. But this may be only rumour, and we must be prepared for the worst, and, if the Bill is passed, then for a long uphill constitutional fight to get it off the Statute Book, if (God forbid) it ever gets there.

"I TRUST GENL. HERTZOG AND DR. MALAN."

But to return from this subject which is one of very great importance to India, to the main broad issue, I want to say very clearly and frankly that I 'trust' General Hertzog and Doctor Malan. May I put a very great deal in a very small compass? May I say the truth that if we had not trusted them and found them trustworthy, they would not have trusted 'us' and found 'us' trustworthy. In which case the Asiatic Bill would have been put through the Senate as well as the Assembly before to-day. They trusted us implicitly, when we said that this Bill was felt as insulting and humiliating to India, her people told them 'not' to trust us, her people told them that they knew India far better than we did, and that no one cared a straw about the Bill in India except some agitators. General Hertzog and Dr. Malan put the question pointedly to us, asking us, 'Is this true?' And we answered: 'No, it is "not" true.' They trusted our word implicitly. They did not want a long argument. They looked in our faces and saw that we were honest men, speaking the truth. They spoke to us—both of them. General Hertzog said to me—and I can see his earnest face as he said it—"Mr. Andrews, the last thing in the world' I want to do is to insult and humiliate a great and ancient neighbouring people, like the Indian people. I want to be just and fair to them." He said those very words to me. I can almost remember every word he said. When I went to Dr. Malan, he said the same thing of his own accord in his own way. I was able to look in his face and the face of General Hertzog as they looked at mine, and I read 'truth' there. I trusted them, and we all trusted them and said to them: 'If that so, then, as honourable men, ought we not to talk it over?'

AN OPEN TALK.

There is the whole matter of the negotiations in a very small compass. We did not commit ourselves in any way whatever. As I have said, I wanted the talk to be absolutely open, with no commitments and no reservations on either side. We have not quite got that formula, but we have got the next best thing. As Mahatmaji has very truly said: 'Mr. Andrews is not politician or a diplomatist.' I am very glad that I am not, for I should make a very bad one if ever I tried to become such a person. But one thing gives me confidence and trust and hope, namely, faith, unbounded faith, in God and His Will; and the prayer, 'Thy Will be done on earth' is in my heart every day, every hour. And if ever I see the same faith written in the looks of others when they speak to me and look into my eyes, then I want to do just the very same thing to them that I want them to do to me, namely, to 'trust' them.

Therefore we have trusted implicitly these two Dutch statesmen, as honourable men, because we have seen them, met them, spoken with them and looked into their faces. The one thing I want to do, on my return, is to convey that trust to all. I may be able to reach either by my word, or by my pen in India."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. K. Natrajan and seconded by Dr. Annie Besant.

SITUATION IN FAVOUR.

MR. ANDREWS HOPEFUL.

Rev. C. F. Andrews arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from South Africa by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Karagola." The steamer which was expected arrive by seven o'clock did not moor the anchor till 9 a.m. and as soon as it came alongside the jetty of No. 18 shed Alexdra Dock there was a general rush to see im on board the ship by his friends and dmirers who had collected in a large number with floral presents. Among those present to reieive him were Mr. B. G. Kher, vice president, B.P.C.C., Mr. Manilal D. Nanavati, Mr. R. N. Bapasola, Mrs. Perin Captain, Shrimati Ratanbai, Mr. S. A. Waiz, Mr. R. R. Bakhle, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Mrs. B. Khambatta and others.

PANIC IN POPULAR MIND.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who was the first to greet him asked few questions about the Indian situation in South Africa which has drawn great attention of late. Questioned whether he regarded the Indian situation in South Africa as hopeful now, Mr. Andrews replied: I think it is hopeful if only we make the best use of the time at our disposal before the Round Table Conference December. I have studied with extreme care and detail all the salient facts and I am quite certain that we shall be able to ove that the Asiatic menace in South frica is all due to a panic in the popular mind which can only be relieved by a long and patient argument especially through the press. The fact is that time is now all in our favour while in January time seemed to be all against us and there was the greatest danger of a decision being made against us by the South African Government without due consideration.

Q.—What do you think is the greatest problem in South Africa which faces the Union Government?

A.—Undoubtedly the African native problem is the greatest of all and I sincerely believe that the principal reason why such men as General Hertzog and Dr. Malan brought up the Indian question so soon s this—they wished, if possible, to get it out of the way before dealing with the native problem in the drastic manner. When they were convinced that a hasty solution of the Indian problem might lead a further complication they paid more attention to the thought of a conference. But the real reason that they gave away was because they understood as they never had done before that India was entirely united in its opposition to the bill and that the bill was considered in India to be both insulting and humiliating.

Q.—Have you read, Dr. Malan's statement about maintaining the Western standard of living?

A.—Yes, I have just read it and do not think on the spur of the moment that it n be objected to as such but I should like say what I think on this subject more arefully later when I have thooght more thoroughly its meaning.

Mr. Andrews was hale and hearty. He left for Sabarmati to see Mahatmaji on Saturday night.

WHAT IMPRESSED S. AFRICA.

INDIANS UNITED IN DEMAND.

Rev. C. F. Andrews interviewed by the Associated Press said the strain of anxiety during the last five months had been very severe indeed. The Union Government could rely in January on the support of all parties in the South African Assembly and the temptation was very great indeed to rush through the Asiatic Bill and then offer a futile Select Committee to discuss details after its second reading. Probably the first thing that had seriously arrested the attention in South Africa was the Bombay protest meeting under H. H. the Aga Khan. The news of this came at a most critical moment of all. It might truly be said that this meeting made the history because the balance at that moment appeared turning against the Indian cause.

'We were fighting all the while," said Mr. Andrews with animation "against time. In January every single day was precious and in the middle of the month I sent out an S.O.S. signal. The deputation on Government of India played the game magnificently. Nothing could have been better. The Indian Government's attitude in its despatches was admirable throughout. Now that an imminent danger is over I ould offer them sincere congratulations and, if I might do so especially, to Lord Reading. At one time our greatest anxiety was whether there would be a united acceptance by everyone in India of the proposal for the Select Committee "before the second reading which appeared to all of us on the spot altogether different from a committee "after" the second reading and to open the only door to further progress. I had confidence that the right decision would be made and it proved to be the case. The South African public were immensely impressed by the news that Sir Larry Lindsay Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah were all standing together. We fully explained the great significance of such a plained the great significance of such a united front.

DUTCH INTEREST IN TAGORE.

One of the most impressive things was the extraordinary interest especially among the Dutch in poet Rabindranath Tagore. This appreciation of the great Indian poet raised the whole issue to a higher level. It is quite impossible to tell the whole story but the chief credit for a satisfactory conclusion was really due to General Hertzog and Dr. Malan. The Prime Minister displayed high courage and remarkable independence of mind while facing almost overwhelming difficulties. It was possible for me to understand those grave difficulties during my interviews with him far better than I did before.

What perhaps impressed General Hertzog most was that the Asiatic Bill was seen to be insulting and humiliating to India. He and Dr. Malan assured me that this was not in the least intentional. Dr. Malan worked for a peaceful settlement when once he had been convinced on this point about the humiliation to India of the present bill. He showed conscientious wisdom and foresight in all that he did. In South Africa itself Mr. Paddison, Mr. Syed Raza Ali, Sir Devprasad Sarvadhikari and Mr. G. S. Bajpai won universal respect by their untiring devotion to the cause of India which they so ably represented. The South African press acted with impartiality and sympathy throughout and the South African Indian Congress with Mr. Lawrence as Vice-president and Mr Kajee as Secretary gave a most self sacrificing help in every way possible. The Indian community in South Africa was united determined Their president Mrs. Sarojini Devi and the Natal Secretary Mr. Sorabji sent from India inspiring telegrams which upheld them. Mahatma Gandhi's messages were a constant strength and support to us all in the hour of the great t trial. In spite of anxiety still remaining I am firmly convinced that under Divine Providence if all work unitedly together we shall achieve permanent friendship with South Africa in future and save the dian community in South Africa from any further disaster.

A BLESSED SAVIOUR.

S. A INDIANS' GRATITUDE TO MR ANDREWS.

The Secretary of the South African Indian Congress has sent the following cable from Durban to the Associated Press of India:—

"The Congress, on behalf of Indians of South Africa, joins in welcome to Rev. Andrews. To us he has proved a blessed saviour. His humanitarian services deserve highest appreciation and everlasting gratitude. May God spare him. Congress appeals to him to come back to cary on his great and noble work."

Sprains, Bruises!
Rely on Sloan's to Kill the Pain— .. No rubbing

You get quick relief from painful Sprains, Strains and Bruises with Sloan's Liniment. Lay on gently a little Sloan's—instantly you feel its warming, soothing influence at work—congestion is dispersed—swelling reduced—and the pain goes with amazing rapidity.
No painful rubbing—no waiting—Sloan's Liniment brings relief and comfort the moment you use it.
That is why Sloan's is kept handy by thousands of men and women, ready if need be to quell a riot of pain from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica or Neuritis as well as to stop the pain and prevent swelling and congestion due to sprains, strains or bruises. Use Sloan's—it is *your protection* from pain.
"SLOAN'S GAVE GREAT RELIEF"
Mr. J. Thacker, St. Patrick's House, St. Paul's Road, Peterboro' writes:—"I had a fall and badly bruised and sprained my knee. I tried nearly everything without effect, but after using Sloan's Liniment, I found great relief. There is nothing better than Sloan's Liniment."
Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN
No rubbing—apply lightly for quick relief from pain of
RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CRAMP, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS
Sold by all chemists and bazars.
Representatives for India: Muller & Phipps (India), Ltd., 14-1e Green St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

SUCCESSFUL IN EUROPE & AMERICA

Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan.
HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN.
I have brought happy news for patients suffering from all sorts of diseases, and who have lost all hopes of life. They can be cured by my ELIXIR OF LIFE which restores Life again even to the dead, this ELIXIR OF LIFE is brought from America, where I stayed for 3 Years and after a great deal of difficulty, I was successful in obtaining the same for the benefit of my Indian brethren.
I am well experienced in curing every sort of disease, Blood Piles, Fistula, Chronic Head Ache, Rheumatism, Asthmas Bronchitis, all kinds of Fevers, Old cough, Jaundice, Convulsions, Paralysis. Leprosy, kidney, Gleet, Syphilis, Harnia, Loss of Vitality and manly powers, etc.
I am a specialist in the treatment of the disease of the eye without any operation. Our MAMIRE KA SURMA is the special remedy for the eye, and which has received the Commendation of almost all the European Gentry of both the Continents.
The private diseases of women are also cured without any operation. Special arrangement for Pardah Ladies. The poor are freely admitted.
Visiting hours from 7 A. M. to 12 A. M. and 4 P. M. to 8 P. M.
I have received several medals and testimonials from the Late Sultan of Turkey and from several other Governments, Grecian, Italian, French, British and American, wherein I have spent a long period of 25 years of my life, These certificates are open to the Public.
A large stock of Patent medicines, for receiving the general manly power, and regaining the original prime of health is kept ready for sale, in my Pharmacy which can be obtained by V P. P.
HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN.
Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge near Queen's Road, Bombay No. 4.

READ

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY & SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA only

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following agents:—

AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP.—Messrs. A. J. D'Souza & Co.
AJMER.—Messrs. B. R. & Sons.
AKOLA.—Mr. P. K. Vaidya.
AMRAOTI.—Mr. M. S. Perkar.
AGRA.—Mr. A. N. Takru.
BARODA.—Mr. M. C. Kothari.
BAGALKOT.—V. J. Parvatikar.
BIJAPUR.—Mr. P. S. Apte.
BIKANER.—Mr. Chhagin Ram Kunjilal Gahlot.
BELGAUM.—Messrs. V. V. Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR.—Mr. Jothalal Kalianji Trivedi.
BHUSAWAL.—Mr. Govind Gajanan.
BHUSAWAL.—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BIKANER.—Chhagniram Kunjilal Gahlot.
BROACH.—Mr. H. D. Gulamhussein.
CAWNPURE.—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI.—Messrs. R. K. Bros.
DHARWAR.—Students' Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Dayaram Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA.—Mr. V. A. Killedar.
GADAG.—Mr. R. K. Asundi.
GHATKOPER.—M. H. Varma.
GODHRA.—Mr. Jaswantlal J. Pandya.
HUBLI.—Mr. A. M. Dalvi.
HYDERABAD SIND.—S. J. Co-operative Society.
HYDERABAD DN.—Mr. B. V. Muthanna
INDORE CITY.—Messrs. B. Warune & Co.
JALGAON.—Mr. Vishnu Ganesh Bhave.
JAMNAGAR.—Mr. Jethalal P. Bhagat.
JHANSI.—Ganesh Prasad.
JHANSI.—Ganesh Prasad.
JODHPUR.—Mr. Kishora Lal.
JUBBULPUR.—R. D. Mehta and Co.
JUNAGADH.—Mr. Maganlal K. Parekh.
KARACHI CITY.—Mr. Hariram P Chaude.
KOLHAPUR.—Mr. B. T. Luktuke.
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall.
KALYAN.—Mr. M. H. Varma.
KIRKEE.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Lonavla Co-operative Society
MADRAS.—The Madras News Agency.
MADURA.—Mr. M. Muthurelappa Mooda liar.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Mahableshwar Stores & Pharmacy.
MATHERAN.—Lord's Matheran Stores.
MHOW.—Mr. Hardayal Varma.
NAGPUR.—Mr. D. S. Marulkar.
NASIK.—Mr. B. K. Mithasagarkar.
PALGHAT.—Mr. K. C. K. Thampan.
PRANTIJ.—Mr Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CITY.—Oppo. Vishram Bag,—Messrs. Kelkar & Bros.
236, Budhuwarpeth.—Messrs. L. V. Saptarshi.
497, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. Abdul Kader Ebhramjee.
POONA CANTTS.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
RAIPUR.—Mr. A. T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY.—Messrs. Dave Vyas & Co.
RATNAGIRI.—Mr. D. G. Mukadam.
SANGLI.—Mr. S. A. Kulkarni.
SATARA.—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD.—Mr. B. V. Muthanna
SIMLA.—Pohlomal, Manager, News Agency.
SURAT.—Mr. C. A. Eaji.
THANA.—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.
WARDHA.—Mr. M. B. Deshpande.
ALL THE RAILWAY STATION BOOK-STALLS OF MESSRS. A. H. WHEELER & CO. AND MESSRS. HIGGIN-BOTHAMS LTD.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair-dyes, Indian and English but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B) Kadewadi, Bombay No. 4.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old a hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
ANANGA PROBHA OIL.
An exernal liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

When a ship is in distress she throws out into space by wireless her cry for aid: S.O.S. ! S.O.S.! Help ! Help!

When your health is in distress it likewise calls for help by signalling to your brain through the nerves, and these messages take the form of symptoms of discomfort; you cannot sleep, your appetite fails, you feel nervous, despondent, lack vitality and spirit, or you have neuralgia, indigestion, rheumatism, or other pains.

If your ill-health is due to watery vitiated blood or disordered nerves you can promptly give the called-for aid by means of Dr. Williams' pink pills, for these pills rapidly purify and enrich the blood and build up the whole nervous system. It is because of their remarkable restorative powers in all forms of anaemia, neurasthenia, digestive disorder, rheumatic trouble and general debility that they have earned their reputation as being the world's greatest blood-builder and nerve tonic.

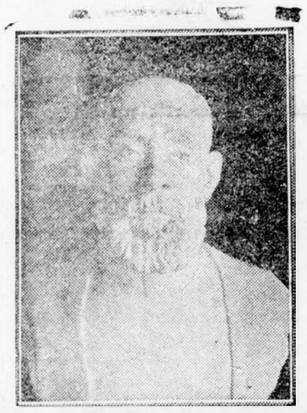
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

For over five-and-thirty years Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have been rescuing distressed sufferers. Why not you? Your chemist sells them at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. But remember, nothing else is just as good.

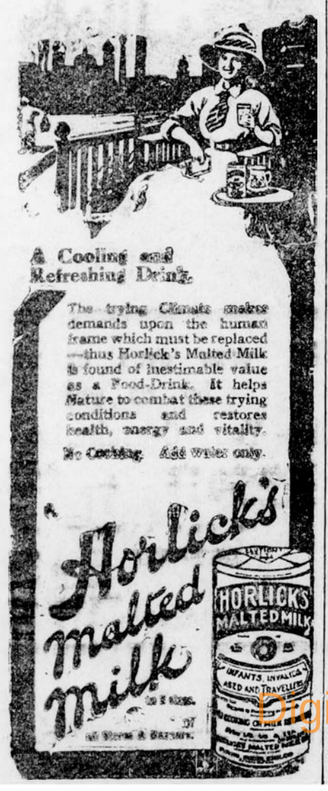
Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

(7)

Bust of Sir SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI
MADE FROM SITTINGS



By WAGH SCULPTOR
BOMBAY 4.
Busts and Statues of Indian leaders made from sittings are available.
Full size bronze Statues of LOK. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.


A Cooling and Refreshing Drink
The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.
No Cooking. Add Water only.
Horlick's malted milk
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
INFANTS INVALIDS AGED AND TRAVELLERS

BOMBAY CORPRATION.

CO-OPERATION WITH UNIVERSITY.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, Mr R. M. Chinoy presiding.

The Corporation approved of the appointment of Drs. Jivraj N. Mehta and V. R. Khanolker, the Dean and Professor, respectively, of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, as examiners of the Bombay University. This question had raised a lively discussion a fortnight ago, and had been ultimately referred to a Committee.

The Committee had recommended that in the circumstances of the case permission be given to Dr. V. R. Khanolkar to serve as an Examiner, and that Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta be allowed to act as Examiner for the ensuing University Examination only. The Committee further recommended that the Commissioner be requested to submit a report as to the desirability of allowing the Dean to act as University Examiner at future examinations.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Dr. E. Moses seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

MALARIA PREVENTION COMMITTEE.

Dr. Accacio G Viegas then moved:—"That a Committee be appointed to constitute, along with the heads of the Health and the various branches of the Engineering Departments, the personnel of the Conference re. malaria prevention and that they be requested to circulate their proceedings to the Corporation."

The motion was adopted.

The following resolution of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai was also agreed to:—

The Sources of Income Committee be requested to consider and report, through the Standing Committee, on the advisability of amending the Municipal Act so as to include in the list of articles on which the Terminal Tax is to be levied, the product at present known as "Vegetable Ghee" and the same should be charged at the rate of twelve annas per Bengal maund when imported by sea.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday at 3 p.m.

HEART BEATS ON GRAMOPHONE.

BEDSIDE DIAGNOSIS BY WIRELESS.

Heart sounds can now be magnified locally by a doctor, recorded on the gramophone, and despatched by post to a heart specialist in a distant city for diagnosis.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, diagnostician of Harvard University, is responsible for the new invention which has made this possible. He has devised and perfected an extremely delicate electrical stethoscope called the stethophone, which amplifies and differentiates the sounds of the heart or lungs, records them on the gramophone with if need be, comments and observations, or sends them over the wireless to groups of doctors or medical students.

Dr. Cabot, with others, is now engaged in compiling a set of references of various heart and chest sounds with the aid of such records.

This means that hereafter a doctor may have at his elbow a veritable library, or, rather, symphony of characteristic heart sounds, and, by merely turning on the gramophone record, will be able to obtain an excellent, up-to-date check on his analysis of a patient's heart condition without depending solely on his professional experience or the memory of his hospital training.

CHEST SOUNDS.

Doctors, again, have hitherto been confronted with the problem of differentiating clearly each one of the mass of chest sounds.

The ordinary stethoscope offered no way of separating precisely, let alone recording, any of the chorus of beats, breaths, murmurs, and so on, in the patient's chest, except, of course, in the mind of the doctor. It was, moreover, impossible for a number of doctors to listen simultaneously.

It is claimed that the electrical stethoscope, on the other hand, not only picks up the sounds in the patient's chest, but separates them into units or groups for analysis. The faintest may be magnified, and the loudest reduced, or altogether eliminated.

The device, when the sounds have been properly recorded and regulated, can then pass them undistorted over the wireless with the examining physician's diagnosis, to the ears of as many as 500 observers.

It is thus possible for a heart patient, attended by only one physician, to remain in bed, while hundreds of students, invisible and inaudible, "examine" him at their leisure.

INDIAN NAVY.

ARRANGEMENTS PROCEEDING APACE

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The "Englishman's" Simla correspondent says that arrangements are proceeding apace for the inauguration of the Indian Naval Depot ship named "Dalhousie" will immediately be fitted and the Flag Officer Commanding will hoist the White Ensign in November.—Free Press.

A new favourite
"LAGOON" Cigarettes.
• Made in England of carefully selected Tobacco and sold at a price which brings them within the reach of all. See that the special Glassine wrapping is unbroken—the ideal protection against damp and deterioration.
LAGOON
10 CIGARETTES 10
LAGOON CIGARETTES
10 CIGARETTES 10
3 ANNAS A PACKET.
Richard Lloyd & Sons (Branch of Cope Bros. & Co., Ltd.), London.
Sole Distributors for India: Symonds & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTORS:—
DINSHAW NAMDAR & Co., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

All-India Directory and Business Guide.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

CIENTIFIC APPARATUS & RESEARCH CHEMICALS.
Scientific Supplies (Bengal) Co 29-32, College Street, Market CALCUTTA.

GENERAL MERCHANTS
YOUR PRINTING
All General and Commercial Stationery, Periodicals, Booklets, Catalogues, Folders, etc., can be produced by us in the shortest time consistent with quality. Whatever you desire your Printing to do, whatever impression you desire it to make, we will impart to it the necessary character to obtain success.
SHRI GANESH PRINTING WORKS, POONA CITY.

Asian Life Policy.
Bonus Declared
Rs. 50.
for W. L. Policy of Rs. 1,000 for Quinquennium.
Now is the time to take a
LIFE POLICY OF ASIAN.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY
to take the agency for your District.
THE ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Asian Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

WATER

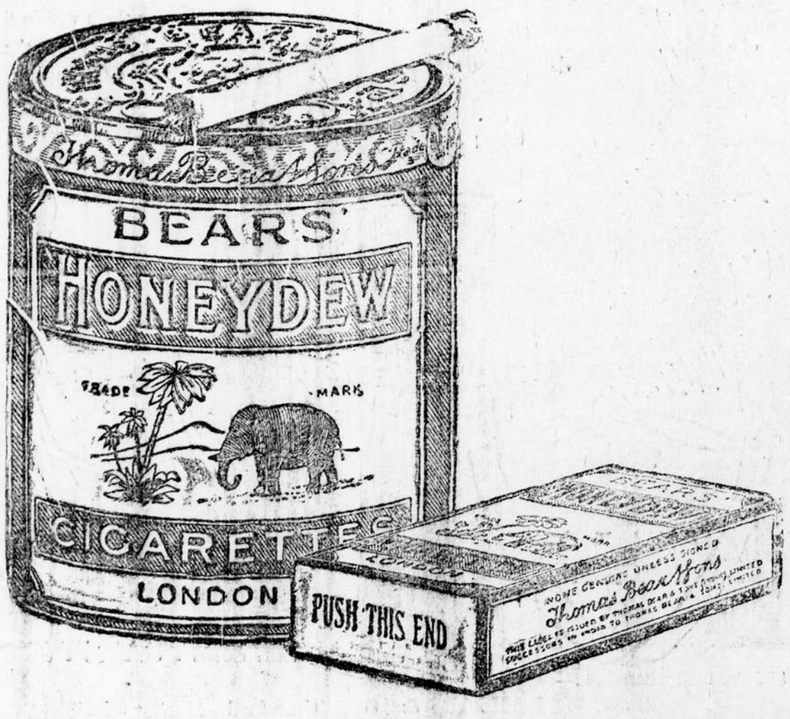
CLUBWALLA & Co.
No Deadly and Expensive 440 Volt line. No Fix Current. No Expensive Fittings. No Foundation. Only 6x12 inches, 2500 to 650 Gallons of water upto 80 feet. Starts from a Plug. Certified by Prominent owners. Demonstrations given. Rs. 390 only.
44, Bastion Road, Fort, (Off Hornby Rd.) Bombay.

AWAKE! AWAKE
"MUSLIN INDUSTRY"
SILKY MUSLIN TAN of 12 yards, sufficient for 6 Shirts Rs. 7-8-0.
A.S.M. CHETTY Chicacole.
Sample Tan free price list.

Digitized by Financial Advisor from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BEARS HONEYDEW

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES



ONE RUPEE for **50**

THREE ANNAS for **10**

NOTHING TO TOUCH THEM AT THE PRICE.

Manufactured in England by

Thomas Bear & Sons, Ltd., LONDON.

For Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Kalzana

the building material of all body-cells

Dr. . . . . writes:

"I gave Kalzana to my wife during pregnancy and my small son is certainly a most excellent specimen of humanity. My wife still takes Kalzana occasionally so that the breast milk may supply a full quotient of calcium to the child."

Calcium is life itself to body-cells, for without it the cells die, and even a slight shortage is nowadays recognised as the underlying cause of many common ailments.

In nursing mothers there is a heavy loss of calcium by the bones and tissues, and any deficiency is quickly shown by decay of teeth, lactational headaches and general weakness. The baby, too, is under-developed, with weak bones and delayed dentition.

Kalzana is a potent means of restoring normal calcium metabolism in nursing mothers. It quickly dispels weakness, debility and irritability, and prevents loss of teeth. At the same time it ensures strong bones, sound teeth and a robust constitution to the child. Invaluable in delayed and painful dentition.

Start Kalzana to-day and make sure that your baby will be strong and sturdy.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint

Sold at all chemists and stores

Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in:

TUBERCULOSIS ECZEMA ANAEMIA BOILS
MALARIA RICKETS EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION

TRUTH! ASTROLOGY!! TRUTH!!

AWARDED MANY CERTIFICATES.

FORECAST by SRI SHANMUGA UPASI.

For 5 reasonable questions Re. 1. For each extra question As. 4. Life Reading for one year Rs. 5. Inform the time and date of birth, or the time of writing the letter or a copy of the horoscope or your full name.

REMEDIES FOR EVIL INFLUENCES OF PLANETS:—To get increased income, respect, and success in undertakings, wear our RENOWNED SRI SHANMUGA AVACHA charged at Rs. 4 each.

To be free from debts, to get the grace of the Goddess Lakshmi, to improve one family circumstances and to become rich, wear our SRI RAJESWARI KAVACHA charged at Rs. 10 each.

PACKING & V. P. CHARGES EXTRA.

Those in foreign count ies must pay Rs. 2 extra and send the amount in advance by BRITISH POSTAL ORDER.

Write for Specil KAVACHAS.

N. B.—CORRESPONDENCE IN ENGLISH ONLY.

Apply to:—The PROPRIETOR,
SRI RAJESWARI JOTHISH NILAYAM
VILLUPURAM Madras Presidency S. India)

FEAR THE DISORDERED STOMACH!

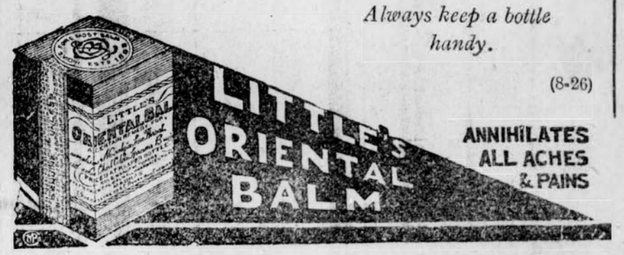
That gnawing pain in the stomach or the griping sensation which comes from indigestion, usually makes for more serious complaints like Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and Cholera. At the first sign of disorder in the stomach go in for a dose of this reputed remedy.

HENRY'S COLIC CURE OMUM - CARPOOR

The strong elements composing this remedy at once correct the disorder and prevent its developments. It is sure and certain in a cure.

Always keep a bottle handy.

(8-26)



THE ACME MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.,

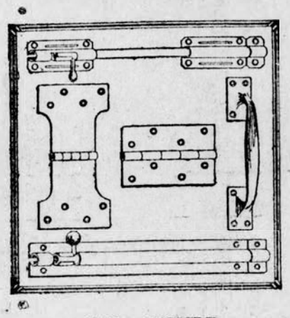
1 GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. 1

Every Description of

BUILDING FITTINGS.

TELE{grams :-SPLITPIN Phone :-40079—

HINGES TOWERBOLTS



ANY ARTICLE TO INDIVIDUAL DESIGN.

We also undertake Castings of all descriptions—High Class Precision Work under Expert Supervision and Skilled Workmen—Our Manufactured Articles are satisfying the Buyers even as compared with imported ones both in QUALITY & PRICE

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'SWARAJYA'

The most popular daily publishe both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in i you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manuf tures in

'SOUTH INDIA'

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and Particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,

Broadway, Madras.

Get your eyes examined by us and Save Your Consultation Fees.

To avoid mistakes please note our address carefully.

We give services of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon holding exceptional testimonials from the world-renowned Royal London (Moorfield) Ophthalmic Hospital for which we charge nothing.

Our charges are very moderate; our work prompt and accurate.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & COMPANY,

(ORIGINAL FIRM.)

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

71, Esplanade Road, Opp. Bombay Club. - Fort, Bombay.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Acting Editor:—SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.